

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

June 6, 1961

REC-11 100-428091-1320
Director, FBI (100-438091) PERSONAL ATTENTION

7-1 EX 104
SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago letter 5/5/61, Bulet 5/15/61, and Chicago letter of 5/18/61.

Enclosed are:

1. New executed operator's license as requested
2. Old operator's license

It should be noted that the serial number which appears in red at the bottom of the card and which was on the bottom of the card when it was furnished is a considerably higher number than a review of the sample licenses indicates it should be for a card issued on this date.

The license number consisting of a letter and eleven digits and the four digit number in the lower right portion of the card have been derived in accordance with the coding procedures determined from an examination of the photographs of the sample licenses furnished with the following exceptions:

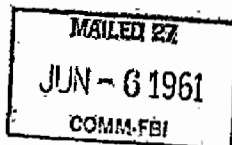
The first, second, third, and fifth digits after the letter in the eleven digit license number

The fourth digit in the four digit number in the lower right.

It was not possible to determine the significance of these digits from the samples furnished.

Enclosures (2)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



JUN 21 1961
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Recorded
5/24/61
dgm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: SOLO
IS - C

NO LAB FILE
100 - 428091 - 1320
File # 100-428091
Lab. # D-367878 BS
CR-11945 IC

Examination requested by: Chicago, 5/18/61

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis

Date received: 5/22/61

Result of Examination:

Examination by: English
Paddock-AE

Dictation attached

Rup

5/31/61

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc1 Photostats of eight current valid Illinois operators licenses.

In the license number -

The letter is the first letter of last name
Next three digits unknown

Next digit represents first letter first name
using matrix A

Next digit unknown

Next digit first letter middle name - matrix B

Next two digits - year of birth

Next three day of year considering each
month to contain 31 days $[(3/10/26) = \dots\dots\dots 26072]$
 $(2 \cdot 31 + 10 = 72)$.

Expiration date = 3 years from next birthday.

4 digit number

1st digit, color of eyes - matrix C

2nd digit, 1st initial first name - matrix D

3rd digit, " " last " - " "

4th digit, unknown



b6
b7C

Results of examination:

Information furnished:

Name: MARTIN A. CAMP
Address: 725 S. Euclid, Oak Park, Illinois
Description: Sex: Male
Height: 5'8"
Weight: 160
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Date of Birth: 06/10/02
Code: 1

The descriptive information listed above should be placed in the top line of the license.

The next line should read:

²⁵⁶
CXXX - 5²Y10 - 2165, where "X" and "Y" are also digits as explained below.
Date issued: ~~6/10/60~~ 03/24/61
Expiration date: ~~6/10/63~~ 06/10/64

Name and address should be included and the number in the lower right corner should read 643Z, with Z being a digit as explained below.

From the examples available, it is noted that the serial number at the bottom of the card should read between 0230535 and 0529538. This number should be approximately 0364189. 0395884.

In the license number, the values for the X's are unknown but apparently must be between 0 and 6 (0 is not used in the first position after the letter and 4 is not used in the second in the examples available.) In this number Y is unknown and can be any number so far as analysis indicates, although 8 or 9 should be avoided.

In the number in the lower right corner, Z is unknown but 0, 5 and 6 appear to be the most common values.

~~The dates marked * are examples. Expiration date can be 6/10/61, 6/10/62, 6/10/63 or 6/10/64 with date issued ranging from 3 years to one day less than 4 years prior to the expiration date.~~

All the above is believed to be correct, but it is noted that the possibility exists that the assumptions set forth above may be incorrect in part.

SUGGEST SECURING CODE FROM CONCORD IN

CHICAGO

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ¹⁰⁰⁻⁴²⁸⁰⁹¹
(100-438091)

DATE: May 18, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

367878

Re Chicago letter, 5/5/61, and Bureau letter,
5/15/61.

Enclosed herewith are photostats of eight current valid Illinois operators licenses which can be used in connection with the preparation of the blank Illinois operators license referred to in referenced Chicago letter.

Five of the enclosed photostats of Illinois operators licenses carry expiration dates between February and May, 1964. Since Illinois operators licenses are issued for periods of three years or a period three years from applicant's closest birthday, it is extremely difficult to secure as requested, six or seven operators licenses due to expire on or after July, 1964. This is so because renewal of such licenses are normally made during the month preceding their expiration dates. Two of the enclosed photostats of Illinois operators licenses are issued to residents of Oak Park, namely the licenses issued in the names of [redacted] and [redacted].

It is believed that with the above, the FBI Laboratory can complete the preparation of the previously furnished Illinois operators license.

② - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:ntb
(3)

REC-17

100-428091-1320
100-428091-2
9 MAY 22 1961

EX 104

INDEX L&F FILES

ENCLOSURE
MAY 22 1961
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *WCS*

DATE: June 14, 1961

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *FJB*

1-Mr. Belmont
 1-Mr. Mohr
 1-Mr. Sullivan
 1-Mr. DeLoach
 1-Mr. Baumgardner
 1-Mr. Fox

SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - Communist

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

On the morning of 6/14/61, ASAC McCabe, of our New York Office, called concerning NY 694-S's proposed trip to Russia. He said that the informant will leave for Russia on 6/18/61.

In connection with this matter, both the Chicago and New York Divisions have pointed out that since the Supreme Court decisions in the communist cases, the Party has been extremely security conscious. Both offices pointed out that CG 5824-S is constantly receiving information at a high level which is known only to the informant and the Party official involved. They requested that when it is necessary to disseminate such information, considerable care should be exercised in paraphrasing the data in order to conceal our source. Both offices suggested that while NY 694-S is in Russia, we should be most circumspect in our dissemination so that his security will not be jeopardized.

ACTION:

The appropriate supervisors in the Domestic Intelligence Division have been alerted to this situation and the proper precautions will be exercised to insure nothing is done which would jeopardize the security of our informant while he is in Russia.

FJB:LL
 (7)

EX-116

REC-46

JUN 19 1961

50 JUN 28 1961

Philly
Shaw
Bigs
Reilly
Klein
Doherty
Blood

Justo

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *WCS*

DATE: June 16, 1961

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *FJB*1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. FoxSUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

On the morning of 6/16/61, ASAC Handley, of our Chicago Office, called and stated that CG 5824-S* had a great deal of information which he wished to furnish to the office. Mr. Handley said that in order to facilitate the obtaining of this information, he wanted authority to use Bureau stenographer [redacted]. He said that [redacted] has taken dictation from CG 5824-S* before. The dictation will be given in a hotel room and the contacting Agent will be present and full security is assured.

ACTION:

I told Mr. Handley he had authority to use the Bureau stenographer as he had requested.

ll
FJB:LL
(4)

EX-109

REC-39

100-428091-1322

9 JUN 20 1961

55 JUN 23 1961 *FJB*

FBI

Date:

6/6/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C
 (OO:NY)

Remytel, 6/6/61, reporting highlights of meeting between NY 694-S and VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY on 6/5/61.

On 6/5/61, NY 694-S furnished to SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON the following information:

Pursuant to prior arrangements made between CG 5824-S and BARKOVSKY, NY 694-S went to the Town House Restaurant in Queens, NY, at 6:40 p.m. on 6/5/61, and emerged therefrom promptly at 7 p.m. He observed BARKOVSKY coming out of a cigar store several doors away from the restaurant, and followed the latter for the distance of a block. BARKOVSKY waited for the informant on a corner, and after they met, BARKOVSKY said that they would not go, as usual, to a restaurant, but instead would stroll around the general area.

BARKOVSKY opened the conversation by referring to the Supreme Court decisions of 6/5/61, which are adverse to the CP's interests. He said, "You (meaning the CPUSA) have serious trouble now. From now on, I'll see you and not MORRIS (CG 5824-S)." NY 694-S replied that the possibility existed that as a result of the Supreme Court decisions Party leaders might be jailed. He laughingly commented that inasmuch as he had always been "an apparatus man," it would seem timely to reactivate his "apparatus."

1-1243
 3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
 (8)

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

EX-116 JUN 7 1961

135 JUN 23 1961

NY 100-134637

BARKOVSKY said that as regards future telephonic contact between him and NY 694-S, -and, if necessary, between him and CG 5824-S, -NY 694-S should continue to introduce himself as "the fuse man," and CG 5824-S as "the refrigerator man." BARKOVSKY stated that in the event either he or NY 694-S should desire to warn the other telephonically of trouble - such as the arrest of the informant or of Party leaders - the words used during the telephonic contact should be, "Is the television man there? My television tube just blew out."

BARKOVSKY further stated that if, immediately prior to a meeting, either he or NY 694-S should observe a surveillance of them, the signal to alert the other to the surveillance should be loosening of the necktie and opening of the shirt collar.

NY 694-S then advised BARKOVSKY concerning HALL's outraged reaction to the Soviet's disregard of "World Books," and of HALL's orders that NY 694-S go to Moscow to complain, in HALL's name, to the Soviets about this matter. BARKOVSKY indicated that he was familiar with the "World Books" matter, and became angry, acting as if NY 694-S were criticizing him personally. He said, "What do you want from me? I did all I could!" NY 694-S assured him he intended no personal criticism of BARKOVSKY.

The informant and BARKOVSKY then talked calmly about the matter, BARKOVSKY agreeing that it would be well for NY 694-S to go to Moscow to discuss the situation. Referring to the current owner of "Four Continent Book Co.," to whom the Soviets are channeling business rather than to "World Books," NY 694-S inquired what BARKOVSKY knew about this individual. BARKOVSKY said that the latter had been in the fur business, that he "had a good record on war relief," having given generously, that he retired from the fur business and bought Four Continent Book Co.

With regard to NY 694-S' proposed trip to Moscow, BARKOVSKY stated that in his last meeting with CG 5824-S the latter had informed him that NY 694-S might be going to Moscow in the immediate future. On the basis of this information, BARKOVSKY had already arranged that a visa to Prague be available for NY 694-S to pick up at the Czech Embassy in Paris, and that a visa and ticket for travel to Moscow be available for the informant at the Soviet Embassy in Prague.

NY 100-134637

BARKOVSKY further remarked that if the CPUSA so desired, NY 694-S could arrange with BARKOVSKY's "friends in Moscow" methods of secret communication between the CPUSA and the Soviets. NY 694-S suggested that possibly a code could be established, which BARKOVSKY considered a good idea. *TEH*

BARKOVSKY then repeated his former statement that in view of the Supreme Court decisions he no longer could contact CG 5824-S. He inquired as to when CG 5824-S left NYC after the latter's last meeting with BARKOVSKY. NY 694-S replied that CG 5824-S had left only a few hours after seeing BARKOVSKY. BARKOVSKY seemed so disturbed about CG 5824-S' movements in NYC that NY 694-S inquired whether there was anything wrong. BARKOVSKY replied "I don't know. I'll have to find out."

BARKOVSKY then mentioned that as of 6/4/61, the condition of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was still "grave."

USA
NY 694-S then informed BARKOVSKY that the individual whose name BARKOVSKY had requested CG 5824-S to obtain for him is [redacted]. BARKOVSKY stated that he also wanted to know "whether this guy is O.K." Inasmuch as NY 694-S was not in a position to furnish this information, BARKOVSKY requested that said information be obtained for him. *H. R. [unclear] K*

Reference is made to NYairtel to Bureau and Chicago, 5/30/61, wherein, on page 3 thereof, it is reported that CG 5824-S asked BARKOVSKY to transmit to the Poles, before 6/5/61, a message regarding one [redacted] whom the Poles had agreed to allow to go to Poland. It is further reported in referenced airtel that BARKOVSKY declined to accept the message, stating that he "did not know any Poles," and furthermore that he could not transmit a message to the Poles on such short notice. *W. R. [unclear]*

NY 100-134637

b6
b7C

BARKOVSKY, during instant meeting with NY 694-S, requested the latter to inform CG 5824-S that he had notified the Poles that [] was being deported.

MEW
new

BARKOVSKY then told NY 694-S that he would have an important message to deliver to the informant on Saturday, 6/10/61. He instructed NY 694-S to go by automobile on 6/10/61, to the vicinity of 205th St. and the Grand Concourse, near the 8th Ave. subway and to park his car there. The informant is then to board a south-bound 8th Ave. train and ride one station to Bedford Park Blvd. (200th St.) where he is to leave the train and proceed to the uptown east exit of the station at 203rd St. and Grand Concourse. Going to the street level, the informant is to walk one block to 204th St. and then, making a right turn, to proceed to Valentine Ave. Walking in the direction of 202nd St., the informant then is to turn left to Briggs Ave., and continuing along Briggs, to go to Mosholu Parkway South at 204th St.

The informant is to emerge promptly at 3 p.m. from the subway exit at 203rd St. and the Concourse, and somewhere along the above described route he will be contacted. BARKOVSKY indicated that there would be other Soviets in the area besides himself.

At the "right moment" NY 694-S will be given "the message." If, by chance, NY 694-S should have a message for BARKOVSKY, said message should be in writing.

If, for any reason whatsoever, NY 694-S should not be contacted on Saturday, he is to repeat the above described procedure daily until Tuesday, 6/13/61. If no meeting takes place on Tuesday, NY 694-S is to arrange his next contact with BARKOVSKY while the informant is in Moscow.

Referring to the meeting between President KENNEDY and KHRUSHCHEV, BARKOVSKY said, "The meeting was good because all the hands were on the table." He also said, "KENNEDY is the same - he did not change and will not change."

NY 100-134637

The meeting was then concluded, BARKOVSKY stating that he was returning to his home via his automobile, which he had parked in the area of the Town House Restaurant.

1 - Mr. LaPrade

SAC, New York (100-134637)

June 19, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

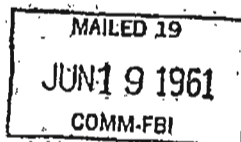
Attention is directed to New York letter to Bureau dated 6-7-61 in the case captioned "Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, IS-C, SA-1940, ISA-1950" wherein it is set out that CG 5824-S* contacted Flynn and told her he was going to Boston and would probably get back around 6-10 or 6-11-61.

From a review of available information concerning the whereabouts of CG 5824-S* it was determined that the informant was in New York on 5-30-61 and was in Chicago on 6-1-61. No information was located indicating that the informant was in Boston.

New York and Chicago are instructed to advise whether CG 5824-S* is known to have traveled to Boston as indicated. If this information has been previously furnished the Bureau, advise the date and caption of communication containing same.

No interview of CG 5824-S* concerning this point is to be conducted without prior Bureau permission.

1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub-B)



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo
(5)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-94

EX-130

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

JUN 19 11 54 AM '61

21 JUN 21 1961

57 JUN 23 1961

6/15/61

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-262352)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-57363)
SUBJECT: DOCTOR VALENTINE GREGORY DURTAN
SM-C
(OO: NY)

Extreme caution should be exercised with respect to the dissemination of the info herein since, by its very nature, it indicates the identity of NY 694-S*, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Unless this information is obtained from a source other than NY 694-S*, it should not be incorporated -- even in paraphrase form -- in the investigative section of a report.

ReNYairtels 5/16/61 and 5/31/61.

On 6/14/61, NY 694-S* made available material received through mail drop further described in referenced airtel of 5/16/61. The letters were from captioned subject for delivery to IRVING POTASH, CP, USA Labor Secretary. The material was furnished to IRVING POTASH by NY 694-S* on same date.

The material consisted of 5 handwritten letters. Two copies of a typed transcription of these letters are enclosed herewith for the Bureau.

The letters are described as follows:

- (5) - BUREAU (10 ENCLS.) (RM)
 - (3 - 100-262352 - V. G. DURTAN)
 - (1 - 100-3-81 - CPUSA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
 - (1 - 100-428091 (SOLO))
- 1 - NEW YORK 134-91 Inv. (NY 694-S*) (5 Attachments)
- 1 - NEW YORK 100-57363 (424) (5 Attachments)

GEJ:DJG
(8)

100-428091
NOT RECORDED
185 JUN 28 1961

50 JUN 29 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-262352-137

PAGE TWO
RE: NY 100-57368

1. Letter addressed "My Dear Frank" dated 5/30 which was postmarked "Netherland".
2. Letter addressed "My Dear Frank" dated 6/2 which was postmarked "Brussels, Belgium".
3. Letter addressed "Dear Irv" dated 6/3 which was postmarked "Brussels, Belgium," which enclosed a two page typewritten document concerning Casablanca Conference.
4. Letter addressed "Dear Frank" dated 6/5 which was postmarked "Paris, France".
5. Letter addressed "Dear Frank" dated 6/7 which was postmarked "Paris, France,"

On 6/15/61 NY 694-S* received from IRVING POTASH a summary of information contained in these letters which POTASH desires be furnished to the Soviets. (This information coming from POTASH was furnished to the Bureau by teletype captioned as above dated 6/15/61.)

Further dissemination of this information is being made by separate communication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: June 19, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

NY 694-S*, who is traveling to Moscow, Russia, pursuant to instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), departed on 6-18-61 from Chicago, Illinois. This is the ninth Solo mission for our top informants.

The informant is going to Moscow to remonstrate with the Soviets regarding a refusal by the Soviets to honor commitments to the CPUSA bookstore, World Books.

Prior to departure, the informant was issued specific instructions by Gus Hall to contact members of the May Day Delegation currently in Moscow and tell them to return to the United States as soon as possible. Under no circumstances are they to go to Communist China. Arnold Johnson, member of the National Committee, CPUSA, who headed the May Day Delegation, is being allowed to remain abroad for an additional two weeks.

It will be recalled that on 6-7-61 following the Supreme Court decisions against the CPUSA, Hall had NY 694-S* transmit a message to Vladimir Barkovsky, a member of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, which instructed that Arnold Johnson and Michael Davidow, CPUSA functionary in the New York District, who were in Moscow for the May Day celebrations, should go to as many socialist countries as possible to organize protests against the United States Supreme Court decisions. Davidow is returning to the United States at this time due to the serious illness of his wife.

Hall also stated that there is to be a reunion of Spanish war veterans in Leipzig, Germany, sometime this summer and he anticipates that the Soviets will invite some of the members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450) to visit Moscow after this reunion. NY 694-S* is to contact the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow and request that before inviting members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to Moscow, the list of individuals to be invited should be submitted for Hall's approval. *100-428091-1325*

100-428091

REC-72

JUN 21 1961

- 1 - Mr. J. Belmont *JB*
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
- 1 - Mr. Reddy
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade *JWL:kmo (7)*

EX-102

INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NY 694-S* was also instructed to check on certain members of the CPUSA who are currently in Moscow. Hall noted that the American physician who formerly attended William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus, CPUSA, recently returned from Moscow and reported that Foster is in a very serious condition.

NY 694-S* has previously been briefed concerning targets of particular interest to the Bureau and the United States Government in connection with this trip. Informant has been instructed to use extreme caution and not to raise any questions that would in any way jeopardize his security.

ACTION:

This matter is being followed closely. Information developed by NY 694-S* will be promptly analyzed and disseminated upon his return to this country.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
JAL, WS, BWC/r, V, J, GRC, WCG, JAL

DECODED COPY

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

URGENT 6-18-61 9:53 PM DFB

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FROM SAC CHICAGO 190134

SOLO, IS-C. RENYTEL JUNE 16, 1961 CAPTIONED NY 694-S*.
 CG 5824-S* AT 7:35 PM THIS DATE ADVISED NY 694-S* DEPARTED
 CHICAGO VIA AIR FRANCE AS SCHEDULED ON SOLO MISSION.

RECEIVED: 10:56 PM TELETYPE
 11:07 PM CODING UNIT ECD

Memo Baumgardner to Sullivan
6-19-61 LWS:kmw

REC-32

100-428099-1326

RELAYED TO NEW YORK

17 JUN 22 1961

50 JUN 28 1961

*cc-B. G. Jones**cc-12431 Juv*

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 6/16/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C
 (OO:CG)

Extreme caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of information herein inasmuch as, by its nature, said information tends to identify NY 694-S, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Under no circumstances should the information herein be included in the investigative section of a report.

ReNYairtel to Bureau, copy to Chicago, captioned "WORLD BOOKS; IS-C," 6/2/61, reflecting that GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, instructed NY 694-S to go to Moscow to remonstrate with the Soviets regarding the Soviets refusal to honor certain commitments to "World Books."

On 6/16/61, NY 694-S advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

Pursuant to HALL's instructions mentioned above, NY 694-S will leave for Moscow on 6/18/61.

On the evening of 6/15/61, HALL telephonically contacted NY 694-S at the latter's home and told the informant the following:

DOROTHY HEALEY and MICHAEL DAVIDOW, members of the CPUSA delegation to the May Day celebration in Moscow are currently in London, en route home. Upon the informant's

EX-116 REC-37
 3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

Approved: (7)

Sent

[C C - Wick]

Special Agent in Charge
50 JUN 28 1961

M

NY 100-134637

arrival in Moscow, he should contact the other members of the aforesaid delegation, with the exception of ARNOLD JOHNSON, and tell them to return to the USA as soon as possible. Under no circumstances should they go to China.

ARNOLD JOHNSON is to be told that he should remain abroad no longer than two weeks.

(It is to be noted that, as the Bureau was advised by NYairtel, 6/8/61, captioned "CPUSA-ORGANIZATION," VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY on 6/7/61, was given by NY 694-S a message from GUS HALL. The message was that BARKOVSKY should transmit to ARNOLD JOHNSON and MICHAEL DAVIDOW, CPUSA functionaries currently in Moscow, instructions from HALL that instead of returning to the USA at this time, they should go to as many socialist countries as possible, and urge that the Communist Parties in these countries organize protests against the US Supreme Court's "anti-constitutional rulings against the CPUSA").

DAVIDOW, according to HALL, is returning to the USA at this time owing to the serious illness of his wife.

According to HALL, there is to be a reunion of Spanish War Veterans in Leipsig sometime this summer, and members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, including JACK SHULMAN, will attend this reunion. It is anticipated that the Soviets will invite some of the members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, including SHULMAN, to visit Moscow after the reunion in Leipsig.

HALL does not want SHULMAN, "or other jackasses like him" to go to Moscow, "where they could make trouble for us." HALL instructed NY 694-S to contact the Central Committee of the CPSU in Moscow, and request that the said Committee, before inviting members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to Moscow, submit, for his approval, the list of scheduled invitees. HALL emphasized the point that he did not want SHULMAN particularly to go to Moscow.

HALL also requested NY 694-S to "make a check" on PAUL ROBESON, SR. and [REDACTED], who are currently in Moscow. He hinted that he had information

b6
b7c

NY 100-134637

to the effect that "there is something mentally wrong with both of them."

HALL stated that he had talked to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's physician, [REDACTED], who recently returned to the USA from Moscow. According to [REDACTED], although somewhat improved, FOSTER still is in a very serious condition. Despite his condition, however, FOSTER's behavior is "politically atrocious." HALL stated that JOHN ABT, CPUSA attorney who has just returned from Moscow, furnished him this information about FOSTER's behavior.

b6
b7c

HALL instructed NY 694-S to "check FOSTER" while the informant is in Moscow.

Inasmuch as dissemination of the information above would jeopardize the security of NY 694-S, a letterhead memorandum is not being submitted.

Information herein of interest to other offices will be furnished said offices by separate communication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 6/21/61

FROM : SAC, NY (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: Chicago)

ReBulet, 6/19/61, concerning conversation between CG 5824-S* and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN during which informant told FLYNN he was going to Boston and would probably get back around 6/10 or 6/11/61.

A review of the original information as furnished by NY 2318-S* furnished no additional information regarding informant's Boston trip and no reference to such a trip was made by the informant to the NYO.

The Chicago Office may have more specific information regarding a proposed trip to Boston at that time by informant or reason why he may have given such information to FLYNN.

RECORDED
INDEXED
34

Robby
Dolan
at

EX-108

REC-3

100-428091-1328

JUN 22 1961

- ②-1243
2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-SUB. B) (RM)
1 - NY (100-134637) (41)

DEH:KMD
(4)

50 JUN 28 1961

JP
IN

1 - Mr. LaPrade

July 5, 1961

SAC, Chicago (134-46-B)

REC-36

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 1329

EX 101

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet dated 5-22-61 and Bulet dated 6-1-61, both of which concern [redacted], also known as [redacted], who may be identical with an individual observed by CG 5824-S* while in Moscow during the latter part of 1960.

Enclosed is [redacted]

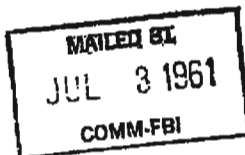
b6
b7C
b7D

You should display [redacted] to CG 5824-S* in an effort to resolve whether [redacted]

Enclosures - 2

JWL:dew *dew*
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callehan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



FBI - 100-428091
REC'D - 100-428091

JUL 3 2 14 PM '61

50 JUL 17 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signature

JUL 2 1961

Date: June 20, 1961

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 100-428091)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-206)

Title	Character
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	IS - C
	Reference
	Bulet to Ottawa 6/1/61.

aka

no loc.

b6
b7C
b7D

Dissemination

- ☐ May be made as received
- ☒ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- ☐ May not be made without further clearance with _____

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Status with this office:

- ☐ RUC
- ☒ Pending
- 2 - Bureau (Encls 3)
- 1 - Ottawa
- MLI:MEG
- (3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

Do not write in space below	
100-428091-1329	REC-64
JUN 26 1961	EX-113

THREE COPIES AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-172159-

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-393066)

June 23, 1961

SAC, CHICAGO (100-33526)

[REDACTED]
CH - C

ReBulet dated June 14, 1961, captioned as above.

Referenced Bulet requested Chicago to furnish any additional information in the possession of CG 5324-S* concerning subject. For the information of the Bureau, the following is being set forth:

During the Solo contact with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, Soviet UN official, New York, New York, on March 25, 1961, BARKOVSKY requested CG 5324-S* to ascertain the status of [REDACTED] LNU, a school teacher who was in the Communist Party (CP) from 1950-59 while residing in California and was a person known to [REDACTED]. At the time this request was made, CG 5324-S* was unable to intelligently understand the subject's last name. The request concerning the subject was made orally by a whispered comment while these two individuals were walking down a street. CG 5324-S* was not in a position at the time to request that BARKOVSKY repeat the last name of the individual about whom he inquired. No other reference concerning the subject was made during this meet.

In view of the above, Chicago requested San Francisco to attempt to identify, if possible, [REDACTED] LNU who had been in the CP from 1950-59 while in California and who was known to [REDACTED].

By airtel dated May 10, 1961, San Francisco advised that [REDACTED] LNU was probably identical with [REDACTED], and San Francisco furnished background which generally corresponded with that furnished CG 5324-S*.

3-Bureau (RM)
(1-100-423091) (SOLO)
2-Chicago
(1-134-46, Sub B) (SOLO)

RWH:LDW
(5)

100-423091-
NOT RECORDED
130 JUL 27 1961

55 JUL 19 1961

CG 100-30523

On May 11, 1961, the name of [] was provided CG 5324-S* at which time he stated that this name sounded familiar and probably was the individual referred to by BARKOVCKY.

Up to June 9, 1961, CG 5324-S* had no opportunity to make inquiry concerning this matter.

During the period of June 9 to 11, 1961, he had opportunity to meet with [] in New York City at which time he was able to make inquiry concerning []. [] response was that the name was vaguely familiar but that he could not specifically recall the subject. [] agreed to make inquiries and secure information concerning [] for CG 5324-S*.

b6
b7c

On June 21, 1961, CG 5324-S* advised that he had no additional information regarding the reason for the request made by BARKOVCKY concerning the subject. He stated he had no objection to the Bureau furnishing the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with the fact that the Soviets had made inquiry concerning [] if the Bureau in their judgment felt it would be handled judiciously by CIA and would not jeopardize the current Solo operations.

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

June 27, 1961

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. LaPrade

A confidential source which has provided reliable information in the past has just supplied information that Nicolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, who is in charge of the North and South American Section, International Department, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, departed the Soviet Union a few days ago for Latin America. Our source indicated that Mostovets may go to Havana, Cuba, and that an important meeting is scheduled to be held in Bogota, Colombia. The source was unable to supply any additional details concerning the date of the meeting in Bogota or the purpose of the trip by Mostovets.

This is being furnished for your information. It is requested that the contents of this communication be restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being furnished to the Department of State; the Central Intelligence Agency; the intelligence agencies of the armed services; the Joint Staff; and Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, the Department of the Air Force.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "Top Secret" because disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

NOTE ON YELLOW: CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:kmo
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

JUN 28 1961

JUN 27 2 22 PM '61

READING ROOM

EX-108
REC-44

100-428091-330

RUC/R
JUL 2 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

Information supplied by CG 5824-S* based on information made available to informant by a member of the Communist Party, USA, delegation who recently returned from the Moscow May Day Celebration. Information contained in New York teletype to Bureau dated 6-23-61 captioned Solo, Internal Security - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

W. C. Sullivan

W. A. Branigan

VLADIMIR DANKOVSKY
IS - R

7-6-61
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - La Prade
1 - Linton

Subject is a counselor of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, a known intelligence agent, who, since 3-24-59 has made important contacts with high-level Bureau informants in the CP. Significant meetings were held in May, 1961.

In the interest of security, details concerning such meetings, including restrictions as to dissemination will appear in Bureau file 100-428091. This memorandum is prepared as a caution to anyone reviewing this main file in order that they may be referred to Bureau file 100-428091 for significant details concerning the above referred to aspects of subject's activities.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information and record purposes.

100-361868

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

ML:cs
(7)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 11 1961

63 JUL 17 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-361868-203

FBI

Date: 6/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on 6/21/61 advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that a letter postmarked 19:30, 6/19/61, Paris, France, had been received from NY 694-S*. The letter reflected that NY 694-S* had arrived safely in Paris on the first phase of his Solo mission. In carefully guarded terms, NY 694-S* noted that contact had been established with the Czechoslovakian Embassy, Paris, and info concerning his arrival forwarded to Prague.

NY 694-S* further indicated that the Czech Embassy had made arrangements for and confirmed air transportation from Paris to Prague for an early a.m. departure 6/20/61. NY 694-S* noted that from here on out it looked as if it would be a tight schedule for the remainder of the trip. He further indicated that his arrival in Prague would be 6/20/61 and he would remain at that location for a day and a half, departing for Moscow on 6/22/61. He has been informed that upon his arrival in Moscow he would be met by NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN.

3-Bureau (AM) (RM)
2-New York (AM) (RM)
(1-134-91)
(1-100-134637 (SOLO))
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(6)

EX-103
REC-4

JUN 27 1961

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JUN 30 1961 Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46, Sub B

For the info of the Bureau and New York, CG 5824-S* advised that he and NY 694-S* had formulated certain code words for reference to people and places for utilization in communications by NY 694-S* during his current Solo mission. Set forth below are the code words and identities mutually arrived at by these sources:

Mr. FROST	- NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS
Mr. FROST, JR.	- ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN
Mr. OAKS	- GUS HALL
Mr. HOWARD	- JAMES JACKSON
Mrs. JOHNS	- ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
Mr. PANE	- IRVING POTASH
Mr. FRANKLIN	- BEN DAVIS, JR.
Mr. RACK	- PHIL BART
Mr. ADMAN	- HYMAN LUMER
Mr. SHERREY	- WILLIAM WEINSTONE
MINNIE MOUSE	- BETTY GANNETT
Mr. BARBER	- CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
Mrs. DODGER	- DOROTHY HEALEY
Mr. GOURMET	- ARNOLD JOHNSON
Mr. SAGE	- WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Mr. WALRUS	- ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
Mr. KLEEN	- NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
Grandad	- TIM BUCK

Mr. CENTRAL	- JOHN ABT
-------------	------------

CG 134-46, Sub B.

Mrs. CENTRAL

SCHLITZ

Mom and Pop

MOBILE

Providence

Peoria

- JESSICA SMITH

- Central Committee, CPSU

- National Committee, CP, USA

- Moscow, USSR

- Prague, Czechoslovakia

- Peking

GALE

1 - Mr. LaPrade

Legal Attache, London (100-1112)

July 5, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 1332

EX-107

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 6-20-61.

Permission is denied for [] to discuss the contents of our "~~Top Secret~~" 47-page document concerning the Sino-Soviet dispute with the [] or with the Central Intelligence Agency.

You are instructed to emphatically point out to your source in [] that instant document is most strictly "~~Top Secret~~." Clearly relate that should it ever become possible for the Bureau to amend outstanding restrictions, [] will be so advised.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

On 3-7-61 the Legat London, in answer to a request of [] was instructed to apprise that Service that our 47-page "~~Top Secret~~" document re the Sino-Soviet dispute could not be discussed by [] or with CIA. Referenced letter again raises the same question as to whether this material can be discussed. Instant document is a letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party of China dated 11-5-60 and sets forth the deep-seated differences between the Soviets and Red China. It was obtained surreptitiously by CG 5824-S* while in Moscow during November, 1960. The complete document is not known to have been developed by any other intelligence agency in the world. We currently have two informants in Russia; namely, NY 694-S* and []. It is felt that we must continue to insist that our document not be discussed or disseminated in any way by [] because such action would possibly place in jeopardy our informants who are currently in Russia and CG 5824-S* on future trips to Russia.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JWL:dew
(5)

MAILED 25

JUL 7 - 1961

COMM-FBI

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

62 JUL 14 1961
65 MAR 11 1962
TELETYPE UNIT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: June 20, 1961

FROM : *ewb* LEGAT, LONDON (100-1112)SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C*Solo*

ReBucable 3/7/61, advising that [redacted] should be informed in answer to their request, that the Bureau could not permit contents of 47 page document re Sino-Soviet Dispute to be discussed by [redacted] or with CIA.

This information was furnished to [redacted] On June 15, 1961, a ~~Top Secret~~ letter was received from [redacted]. She asked if we could again check with the Bureau to see if there was any possibility of relaxing the restrictions. She pointed out in view of the great importance of this document, [redacted] would like to discuss it with the [redacted] and with CIA. She pointed out that [redacted] was aware of the existence of the document through one of its own sources, but the details given in the Bureau's version were of very much greater value.

It is requested that the Bureau advise if there is any change in the restrictions originally placed on the document given to [redacted]

P/- 1243 *JW*
5 - Bureau
1 - London

CWB:ec
(6)

REC-28

*Let London
7/5/61
JWH: dew*

EX-102
JUN 27 1961

100-428091-1332

16 JUN 27 1961

INDEXED

1 - Liaison (Attention: Mr. Papich)
1 - Mr. LaPrade

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

June 28, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

mz
The Bureau has received information indicating that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is planning to issue on or about 7-30-61 an agenda for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU which is tentatively scheduled to be held during October, 1961, in Moscow, Russia. It would be highly desirable for the Bureau to have this agenda or considerable information concerning it prior to 7-30-61, providing it could be obtained without jeopardizing in any way any of our informants. It does not appear desirable to have CG 5824-S* or NY 694-S* solicit the agenda unless it could be done in such a way as not to arouse suspicion. Considering the fact that CG 5824-S* has been invited to attend the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, it is possible that NY 694-S* may be furnished an advance copy of the agenda to be available upon his return to this country.

Chicago and New York should be alert to obtaining the agenda prior to 7-30-61 if at all possible. Chicago is authorized to discuss with CG 5824-S* the possibility of obtaining such agenda without relating to the informant the Bureau has knowledge it is to be issued on 7-30-61. In the event CG 5824-S* feels discreet inquiries could be made to obtain the agenda now without arousing suspicion in any way and if Chicago concurs with any such approach, you should submit your recommendation to the Bureau prior to any action being taken.

2 - New York (100-134637)

EX-105

REC-44

10 JUN 28 1961

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

JWL:kmo (7)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Referral/Consult

68 JUL 3 1961

Letter to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:



Referral/Consult

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: June 23, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReBulet dated June 19, 1961.

ReBulet makes reference to New York letter to Bureau dated June 7, 1961, in the case captioned, "ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN; IS - C; SA OF 1940; ISA OF 1950," wherein information was set forth that CG 5824-S* contacted FLYNN and told her he was going to Boston and would probably get back around June 10-11, 1961. Bulet stated that review of available information failed to indicate any information showing that informant had been in Boston.

For the information of the Bureau, CG 5824-S* is positively known to have been in Chicago during period May 30 to June 8, 1961, and in New York City June 8 to 13, 1961. No information is available which indicates that source intended to or did travel to Boston.

Since Chicago, to date, has been unable to locate a copy of the New York communication referred to by the Bureau and it is not known if such copy was directed to Chicago, it is desired that New York furnish Chicago with specifics regarding the contact by CG 5824-S* with ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and the nature of the communication utilized.

It is the opinion of Chicago that it is entirely possible that if CG 5824-S* were in telephonic contact with FLYNN, that he may have been utilizing carefully guarded wordage in order that FLYNN may have been cognizant of the source's intent to be in New York City June 10-11, 1961, for the meeting of the National Executive Committee. This, however, is purely supposition on the part of Chicago and as noted above Chicago does not have full detail on which Bureau inquiry based.

1-1734 Jov
2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(4)

62 JUL 3 1961

EX-114
100-428091-1334
REC-20 JUN 26 1961



DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

URGENT 6-23-61 12:10 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR 1

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 231530

Internal Security - Communist

SOLO; IS - C. CG 5824-S ADVISED TODAY THAT ACCORDING TO
 GP FUNCTIONARY DOROTHY HEALEY, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM
 SOVIET UNION, NICOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, IN CHARGE
 OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT
 OF CPSU* LEFT SOVIET UNION FOR LATIN AMERICA A FEW DAYS AGO.
 INFORMANT NOTES POSSIBILITY THAT MOSTOVETS MAY GO TO HAVANA.
 ALSO HAS HEARD THAT AN IMPORTANT MEETING IS SCHEDULED TO BE
 HELD AT DATE UNKNOWN TO INFORMANT IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA. NO
 FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE RE PURPOSE OF MOSTOVETS TRIP.
 CHICAGO ADVISED BY MAIL.

RECEIVED: 12:16 PM TELETYPE

12:17 PM CODING UNIT HL

* Communist Party of the Soviet Union

EX-114

REC-14

100-428091-1335

JUN 28 1961

cc: Mr. [unclear] 1243 jry

Let [unclear]
 1-cc 1-Walker (in [unclear])
 1-ori
 1-oci 6-27-61
 1-occi
 1-ccci
 1-ccci 6-27-61

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 6/26/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL; REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel to Director dated 6/21/61 captioned as above.

On 6/26/61 a letter postmarked Prague, Czechoslovakia, and bearing postmark date believed to be 6/21/61 was received by the Chicago Office through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S*. This letter was addressed to "Mr. R. Gortz, New Post Office 8427, Chicago, Illinois, USA" from "Zizkov, Konevova 155, Praha 11, C.Z." This letter was mailed by NY 694-S* to CG 5824-S*. Russia

Photostats of this item have been made and enclosed herewith are two photostats each for the Bureau and the New York Office. One photostat is being retained by the Chicago Office in 134-46, Sub B. The original, as of this date, has not been viewed by CG 5824-S*.

Set forth below is the verbatim content of this letter. Since CG 5824-S* currently is in New York City, his

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM) (AM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM) (AM)
(1-134-91)
(1-100-134637) (SOLO)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-107

8 JUN 28 1961

Approved: *James H. Gale*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

56 JUL 6 1961

CG 134-46, Sub B

comments regarding this communication have not as yet been received. However, by reCGairtel CG 5824-S* furnished the Chicago Office with a number of code words and their meanings which were to be utilized by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* in their communications. From a review of this communication and from utilization of the previously furnished code system set up by CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*, Chicago has added certain comments and conclusions which appear in the parentheses. If, upon the return of CG 5824-S* to Chicago and review of this communication, it is found that he has any changes on interpretations as set forth herein, the Bureau and New York will be advised accordingly.

"Tuesday

"Dear Henrci: (CG 5824-S*)

"This will tell you that the welcome was quite something here (Prague) and it was like old home week. It was as though I had never left for it was exactly the same room in the hotel, the same chambermaid and the same old lift that never ddd and still does not work. The weather is perfect and word came through that hurry hurry for Frosty (NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union) ss waiting--so in the morning it will be good old Mobile. (Moscow)

"Before before I 'shove off' I have been asked to take care of some very important or I should say what my pals in the convent ("World Marxist Review") say is important. Adman (HY LUMER) and his poetry are still amiss--that stinker and here I was sure that I would find it when I got to the convent. Gosh please stick a pin in him...or it wont be in the recital (publication) coming these next weeks weeks...also the head nurse (editor) asked if is possible from now on if little poems can be written which depicts the boy or girl on the street and what they are doing and have done....little things likethat would make them very very happy....such rhymes were never written before it was akways by the the

CG 134-46, Sub B

"Langers, the Oaks (GUS HALL) or by the Stonewalls (JAMES JACKSON)(?) etce.etc....and by golly they are wight and as the saying goes 'Why not!' But more than that, while we were yaking the head nurse ask one of the ward nurses to come in and tells m_ that she is writing a poem about the seasons and the nine blind mice (nine Supreme Court Justices) and what they did to make things tough from now on and what effect the 5 little mice (majority Justices) had on the 4 smaller mice (dissenting Justices)...in fact this poem is all ready for the recital except that this nurses I mean the head nurse would like to have you take a look at it and see what you and Mr Oak think of it and when you do to rush it right back so that it wont miss the next recital.....the only trouble is that it will have to be read (transmitted) by Mr Walrus (ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG) since it so so rethoric.

"And now about Peoria (Chinese), that is quite a tale. At first I was told that the old manager was back but was ill so I went to his house (Embassy) and the Hellsews there told me that 'there is no such peeson in town' oh well I put my foot in the door and said XXX its O.K. with me but n if you want to know about Oaks & Henrci just have him look me up and left xxxx How much do you want to bet that soamone from that firm (Communist Party of China) will come running if not in Providence (Prague) it will be in Mobile.....(Moscow)

"I guess that it for the moment. Will mail the Nurses poems to good old Carter (Chicago mail drop for NY 694-S*)

"Best to you and hope that your Suprässe was a success.

/S/ "Josie (NY 694-S*)"

GALE

Tuesday

Dear Henri:

This will tell you that the welcome was quite something here and it was like old home week. It was as though I had never left for it was exactly the same room in the hotel, the same chambermaid and the same old lift that never d@d and still does not work. The weather is perfect and word came through that hurry hurry for Frosty is waiting--so in the morning it will be good old Mobile.

Before before I "shove off" I have been asked to take care of some very important or I should say what my pals in the convent say is important. ~~And~~ and his poetry are still amiss--that stinker and here I was sure that I would find it when I got to the convent. Gosh please stick a pin in him...or it wont be in the recital coming these next weeks weeks....also the head nurse asked if is possible from now on if little poems can be written which depicts the boy or girl on the street and what they are doing and have done.....little things likethat would make them very very happy.....such rhymes were never written before it was always by the the Langers, the Oaks or by the Stonewalls etce.etc....and by golly they are right and as the saying goes "Why not!" But more than that, while we were yaking the head nurse ask one of the ward nurses to come and tells me that she is writing a poem about the seasons and the nine blind mice and what they did to make things tough from now on and what effect the 5 little mice had on the 4 smaller mice...in fact this poem is a;l ready for the recital except that this nurses I mean the head nurse would like to have you take a look at it and see what you and Mr Oak think of it and when you do to rush it right back so that it wont miss the next recital.....the only trouble is that it will have to be by Mr Walrus since it so so rethoric.

And now about Peoria, that is quite a tale. At first I was told that the old manager was back but was ill so I went to his house and the ~~Hebrews~~ there told me that "there is no such person in town" oh well I put my foot in the door and said ~~XX~~ its O.K. with me but n if you want to know about Oaks & Henri just have him look me up and left~~xxx~~ How much do you want to bet that someone from that firm will come running if not in Providence it will be in Mobile.....

I guess that it for the moment Will mail the Nurses poems to good old Carter.....

Best to you and hope that your Supr~~ise~~ was a success.

Josie

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 6/27/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: Chicago)

Re Chicago letter, 6/23/61.

NY 2318-S* was the source of information concerning a telephonic conversation between CG 5824-S* and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, during which informant mentioned that he was leaving for Boston and would return to N.Y. around 6/11/61.

The NYO agrees with Chicago's opinion that informant due to telephonic conversation, utilized carefully guarded conversation in order that FLYNN may have been cognizant of source's intent to be in NYC for 6/10,11/61 NEC meeting.

The NYO has no information to substantiate intent of informant to go to Boston during that period.

1-1243 *208*
2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (RM)
1-New York (100-134637)
DEH:rmv
(4)

REC-23

100-428091-1337

16 JUN 29 1961

EX-113

57 JUL 7 1961

EXP. PROC.

Rabby
RM

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. LaPrade

100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: June 27, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

*6/28/61
delivered
ost 1/2*

Solo

A confidential source which has provided reliable information in the past has just supplied information that Nicolai Viadimirovich Hostovets, who is in charge of the North and South American Section, International Department, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, departed the Soviet Union a few days ago for Latin America. Our source indicated that Hostovets may go to Havana, Cuba, and that an important meeting is scheduled to be held in Bogota, Colombia. The source was unable to supply any additional details concerning the date of the meeting in Bogota or the purpose of the trip by Hostovets.

This is being furnished for your information. It is requested that the contents of this communication be restricted to a need-to-know basis.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence BY LIAISON

1 - Office of Special Investigations BY LIAISON
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

JWL:kmo (16)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

62 JUL 6 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

JUN 27 3 22 PM '61

REC-16

100-428091-1338

19 JUN 30 1961

EX-101

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office of Security
Department of State

- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence BY LIAISON
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

To A-52, E/29/61

- 1 - Major General Richard Collins, USA BY LIAISON
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2E966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

6/2/61

- 1 - Major General James H. Walsh BY LIAISON
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

*Delivered
6/2/61
JW*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

Information supplied by CG 5824-S* based on information made available to informant by a member of the Communist Party, USA, delegation who recently returned from the Moscow May Day Celebration. Information contained in New York teletype to Bureau dated 6-23-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: June 28, 1961

ReCGairtel to Director dated June 26, 1961.

On June 27, 1961, CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that he had received a second communication from NY 694-S* mailed from Prague on the same date as the communication referred to in reCGairtel. It was the source's opinion that NY 694-S* had written this second communication to cover either the loss of the first communication or possible delay in its receipt.

The letter received by the source on June 27, 1961, was furnished to the Chicago Office and photostated and returned to him on June 28, 1961. One photostat has been retained by the Chicago Office and made an exhibit in Chicago file 134-46, Sub B. Two photostats each of this letter are being enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office.

Set forth below are the verbatim contents of this letter. The information and comments appearing in parentheses were supplied by the source as an interpretation of statements contained therein:

EX-116 "Tuesday

"Dear Charles: (CG 5824-S*)

"After writing a note to Gortz (Chicago mail drop) I thot it would be good idea tp sit down and write you a few words. if some wprds are misspelled blame it on this type-writer since its a checkoslavkian one and as you can see there is no y in the alphabet and its entirely different from what I am used to.

1-1243
2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
(1-134-91)
(1-100-134637) (SOLO)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

56 JUL 10 1961

REC-16

100-428091-1339

8 JUN 30 1961

CG 134-46, Sub B

"To repeat, darn that Adman (HYMAN LUMER) his poems (article) never came-tell the jerk that they are waiting. Also a poet (an editor) here is going to write about the latest about the court (Supreme Court decision affecting the Party) and the effects it will have on mom and pop (National Committee) and what other mom and pops (other Communist Parties) should do bla bla blathe only thing is that its in a jibberish that only a Mr. Walrus (ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG) can savvy---but to show you how seriously and how concerned they are about an Oak (GUS HALL) and the all of the same species that priority is given with a speed that is amazing. Ill bet Oak will be happy about that---yes sir just tell him that Henri (CG 5824-S*) had a lot to do with that---yes sir!!!! and the funny part about it the poets (editors) are asking on what my opinion is and if there is anything I could add---well you know me I like everyone and praise and even at times may find a period is not showing enuf etc---but more than that its really going to be rushed the the great poet Gortz (Chicago mail drop) to see what he thinks of it and that should make everyone happy-----yes man and so it goes.

"It just occurred to me that I should write something about Peoria (Chinese) and the fact that while its all smiles and pleasant and little bows it sure looks (the ideological conflicts between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China) like its not any better than before the wedding (meeting of 81 Communist and Workers Parties, Moscow, November, 1960) the only difference is that the Peoria Branch man (Chinese Ambassador) comes to the store punches the clock just to show that he is around and then 'wham' is gone for the rest of the day and nary a peep or even a chirp. Tried to see the poor fellow and its quite a tale which will have to wait and believe it or not it looks as though I may not-----no sir nothing has changed by a long shot---its like the story of the man and wife who live in one house and dont talk to each other.....at least that how [redacted]

[redacted] explains it.

b6
b7c

CG 134-46, Sub B

"Havent had a moments rest---tell Johns (ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN) that all ask about health and what will happen also to Oak and to Mom and pop and all will try their best or at least shout about it.

"I really should have written to you before this about some of the above but you know how some people in Providence (Prague) get it seems they are always in a hurry--- oh well its back to Mobile (Moscow) for me and that looks as though I will be with Frosty (probably referring to ALEKSEI ANDREYVICH SRECHUKHIN, assistant to NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, since it is believed MOSTOVETS has departed the Soviet Union for abroad) in a matter of hours.....Good health.

"Best

/S/ "Josie (NY 694-S*)"

Tuesday

Dear Charles:

After writing a note to Gortz I thot it would be good idea tp sit down and write you a few words. if some wprds are misspelled blame it on this typewriter since its a check oslevkian one and as you can see there is no y in the alphabet and its entirely dif erent from what I am used to..

To repeat, darn that Adman his poems never came- tell the jerk that they are waiting. Also a poet here is going to write about the latest about the court and the effects it will have on mom and pop and what other mom and pops should do bla bla bla the only thing is that its in a jibberish that only a Mr. Walrus can savvy ---but to show you how seriously and how concerned they are about an Oak and the all of the same species that priority is given with a speed that is amazing. Ill bet Oak will be happy about that ---yes sir just tell him that Henri had a lot to do with that---yes sir!!!! and the funny part about it the poets are asking on what my opinion is and if there is anything I could add---well you know me I like evryone and praise and even at times may find a period is not showing enuf etc ---but more than that its really going to be rushed the the great poet Gortz to see what he thinks of it and that should make everyone happy-----yes man and so it goes.

It just occured to me that I should write something about Peoria and the fact that ~~will~~ its all smiles and pleasant little bows it sure looks like its not any better than before the wedding the only difference is that the Peoria Branch man comes to the store punches the clock just to show that he is around and then 'wham' is gone for the rest of the day and nary a peep or even a chirp. Tried to see the poor fellow and its quite a tale which will have to wait and believe it or not it looks as though I may not-----no sir nothing has changed by a long shot---its like the story of the man and wife who live in one house and dont talk to each other.....at least that how [] explains it.

Havent had a moments rest ---tell Johns that all ask about health and what will happen also to Oak and to Mom and pop and all will try their best or at least shout about it.

I really should have written to you before this about some of the above but you know how some people in Providence get it seems they are always in a hurry---oh well its back to Mobile for me and that looks as though I will be with Frosty in a matter of hours.....Good health.

Best

Josie

ENCLOSURES (2) TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

Two photostats of letter dtd Tuesday from Josie

RE: SOLO
IS-C

Bufile 100-428091
CGfile 134-46, Sub B

Transmitted via CGlet to Bureau dtd 6/28/61.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

June 27, 1961

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. LaPrade
1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Rampton

My memorandum 3-28-61 set out the results of a meeting between CG 5824-S* and Vladimir Barkovsky, member of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, on 3-25-61. At that time Barkovsky stated that "Moscow" does not have sufficient information concerning the Kennedy Administration in order to "make a satisfactory appraisal." He wanted to know what could be done by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), to reactivate the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) as a contact with the Soviet Embassy to supply such information.

On 5-8-61 Barkovsky met with NY 694-S*, at which time it was mutually agreed that [redacted] CPUSA Attorney, is acceptable both to the CPUSA and to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., as an intermediary to deliver messages from the CPUSA to the Soviet Embassy and replies thereto from the Soviet Embassy to the CPUSA, regarding matters of comparatively minor importance.

CG 5824-S* has now advised that on 6-24-61 Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, told him that Michael Davidow, a member of the CPUSA delegation that attended the May Day celebration in Moscow and New York District CP functionary, will be approached by Hall to induce Davidow to become active in the NCASF so that Davidow may become "the 'contact man' for the organization with the Soviets." b6 b7C

The NCASF, which is under active investigation, has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Reports are being furnished the Department on a continuing basis.

OBSERVATIONS:

The use of [redacted] as an intermediary between the CPUSA and the Soviet Embassy was probably not what Barkovsky

100-146964

1 - 100-428091 (Solo)

RJR:dew

62 JUL 10 1961

NOT RECORDED

149 JUN 30 1961

100-146964-2470
ORIGINAL FILE IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
100-146964

had in mind for the transmission of high-level information concerning the Kennedy Administration. The approach to Davidow to activate him in the NCASF is probably Hall's answer to Barkovsky's original request. However, the help the NCASF can give Davidow in appraising the Kennedy Administration is problematical since we have not received information indicating the NCASF has rapport with sources in the Government.

ACTION:

This matter is being followed closely, and you will be kept advised of developments.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

DATE: June 27, 1961

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel to Director dated February 24, 1961,
copy to New York, captioned as above and enclosed letterhead
memorandum.

The letterhead memorandum enclosed with reCGairtel
sets forth the results of the November 23, 1960, meeting
between representatives of the Peoples Party of Iran and the
Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) in Moscow, Russia.

On June 22, 1961, CG 5824-S*, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, made available to SA RICHARD
W. HANSEN a clipping from the "New York Times" dated June 16,
1961. This clipping appeared in the Letters to the Times
section of the newspaper and was from ALI MOHAMMAD S. FATEMI,
President, Iranian Students Association. The source brought
this information to the attention of the Chicago Office and
felt that this particular letter to the editor was directly
in line with the information and program as set forth during
the discussions referred to in the November 23, 1960, meeting.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies and
for the New York Office one copy of the above-noted clipping
which appeared in the "New York Times" June 16, 1961.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

②-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM)
(1-100-134637) (SOLO)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

EX-116

100-428091-1340

9 JUN 29 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

55 JUL 10 1961

Iran's Regime Denounced

National Front Viewed as Only
Deterrent to Communism

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Frank Kern's June 9 comments on your timely editorial of June 2 "Last Call in Iran" was, to say the least, an ill-conceived apology for Iran's corrupt-ridden military regime.

Mr. Kern and others seem somehow obligated, by virtue of being "personally acquainted with the Shah," to rush to the defense of the regime whenever something adverse, no matter how true, is said about it in the American press.

He objects to the word "squandered" which you had used in your editorial to characterize the manner by which Iran's \$300 million annual income from the oil production has been foolishly spent.

The new Premier, Dr. Ali Amiri, would be the first person to agree with this editorial assertion. The Premier has stated publicly on many occasions that the "treasury is empty and the nation faces a crisis." What the Premier has failed to emphasize is that Iran is also deeply in foreign debt; over \$500 million according to a recent report.

Antithetical to West

Mr. Kern also complains about the lack of "sympathy and understanding that Iran needs from American opinion." If by Iran he means the Shah and the corrupt and greedy politicians and military generals around him, American opinion, thanks to certain apologists, has been more than sympathetic and understanding toward a military regime which is every bit antithetical to what the Western democracies stand for.

No fair minded observer would deny that the Shah's regime is corrupt. Its only virtue is that it is anti-Communist. But this alone could hardly be a justification for the United States Government supporting it.

The support of the Shah's military regime is not only morally wrong, it is also ineffectual and short-sighted as a deterrent to Communist expansion in Iran. The only force which can effectively stem the tide of communism in Iran is the National Front movement under the spiritual leadership of Dr. Mossadegh, who has consistently enjoyed the highest esteem and immense popularity among the Iranian people. Mossadegh has always opposed communism and is a true believer in constitutional government.

Small Chance for Reform

Unless the Shah is prepared to let loose his grip over the Premiership and the Parliament and be content with a limited constitutional role, the chances for any effective reform in Iran are very small.

What Mr. Kern suggests in effect is that the American Government should continue supporting the same hopeless situation with more "sympathy" and "understanding"—that is to say more money! Is it not high time now that the American Government showed the same real understanding toward Dr. Mossadegh and his followers who are, in the words of Professor Cottam of the University of Pittsburgh and a former political officer in the United States Embassy in Iran, "ideologically far more in harmony with liberal democracy and far more fundamentally anti-Communist"?

ALI MOHAMMAD S. FAYSI,
President, Iranian Students Association.

New York, June 11, 1961.

I - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

July 14, 1961

EX-116

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 1341

REC- 95

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 6-29-61.

At your request, enclosed Russian language book entitled "Contemporary Liberation Movement and National Bourgeoisie" is being returned so that it can be made available to CG 5824-S*. Enclosed also for your information is a brief summary translation of this book.

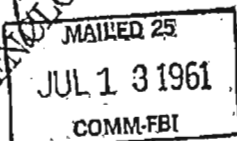
Enclosures - 3

FFF:dew *dew*
(4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Enclosed book with two other identical Russian language books were sent to CG 5824-S* in Chicago by A. Runyantsev, Editor-in-Chief of the "World Marxist Review," Prague, Czechoslovakia, addressed to the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. This Russian language book contains a collection of articles by noted Marxist scholars from eighteen countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe on the problem of the role of national bourgeoisie in a contemporary liberation movement of colonial and dependent countries. On 7-11-61 SA Orrin Bartlett advised that inquiries at State Department failed to reveal that State has received a copy of this book nor is any member at State interested in receiving the book.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 JUL 19 1961

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

A book entitled "CONTEMPORARY LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND NATIONAL BOURGEOISIE," edited by A. M. RUMYANTSEV and compiled by A. A. ISKENDEROV, published by the Publishing House "Peace and Socialism," Prague, 1961. 344 pages. Price - 90 kopecks.

This book is a collection of articles by noted Marxist scholars from eighteen countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe on the problem of the role of national bourgeoisie in a contemporary liberation movement of colonial and dependent countries. At the same time, every article is a study of peculiarities of national bourgeoisie of a particular country. The authors examine concepts of the national and comprador (i. e., closely bound with foreign capital) bourgeoisie, distribution of class forces in individual countries, and the tactics of communist parties with regard to national bourgeoisie in various stages of the current national democratic revolutions in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The basis for these articles was material resulting from discussions on the role of national bourgeoisie in the national liberation movement, sponsored by the magazine "Problems of Peace and Socialism" at the Institute of World History of Carl Marx University of Leipzig in 1959.

The article "On the National Bourgeoisie in Colonial, Dependent, and Underdeveloped Countries" by N. KIYA-NURI and I. ESKANDARI of Iran (page 14), discloses the character of the national bourgeoisie and its role in the liberation movement in general and that of Iran in particular. The authors show the trend of development of the national bourgeoisie of Iran in the last decades.

SUMMARIZED BY:

July 11, 1961

drv

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

100-428191-1341

The article of IDRIS COX (Great Britain) "Certain Peculiarities of the National Liberation Movement in Its Current Stage" (page 47) is devoted to new factors in development of the national liberation movement in the postwar period.

Articles "Social Classes in Algeria and War for the National Independence," by SADEK HADZHERES (Algeria) (page 67); "National Bourgeoisie of Tunisia Before and After Its Coming to Power" by MOHAMED HARMEL (Tunisia) (page 82); and "The Working Class and National Bourgeoisie of Morocco," by HADI MESSUAK (Morocco) (page 90), examine the questions of development of the national liberation movement in the countries of North Africa - Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. The articles show that unity of all social forces in the struggle for national independence does not mean that there are no differences or conflicts among them. Not all the social classes suffer in equal measure from colonial domination. The statistical data cited in the articles shows that peasants were a class which suffered the most from the French imperialism. Peasants place great hopes upon independence because only independence will help them to realize their hunger for the land.

The article "Ideological Tricks of Contemporary Colonialists," by HENRI JOURDAN (France) (page 101), stresses the ideological pressure which French colonizers try to bring upon the national bourgeoisie of dependent countries and territories. The author examines the Constantine Plan designed to prolong the colonial exploitation. The author remarks that no imperialist plans can solve the growing conflicts between the oppressed peoples and imperialism, or between national bourgeoisie of the oppressed countries and big capitalists of the oppressor countries.

Some problems of the Communist Party of Indonesia experienced in the establishment of a strong united front with the national bourgeoisie are elucidated in an article "A Correct Policy of the Party Is a Pledge of the Strength of the United Front of Indonesia," by M. LUKMAN (Indonesia) (page 111). The article comments on the instability and duplicity of the national Indonesian bourgeoisie. The author believes that it results from the fact that, on the one hand, nationalist bourgeoisie is oppressed by imperialists, while, on the other hand, it itself exploits the working masses. The author stresses the progressive tendencies of the national bourgeoisie and believes that it may stay in the ranks of the united anti-imperialist and anti-feudal front for a long time to come.

In an article of ITARU IONEHARA (Japan), "Japanese Bourgeoisie and Domination of American Imperialism" (page 117), a position of various strata of Japanese bourgeoisie is demonstrated. Alongside the big monopolistic bourgeoisie closely bound with imperialist bourgeoisie of the USA, a large middle and small bourgeoisie exist in Japan, opposing the American domination.

The Communist Party of Japan, stresses ITARU IONEHARA, is striving to create a united people's-democratic front, in which the middle and small bourgeoisie would participate along with workers and peasants.

Articles "On the Question of the Role of National Bourgeoisie in Anti-Imperialist Struggle," by RODNEY ARISMENDI (Uruguay) (page 127); "Development of Capitalism in Chile," by V. TEYTELBOYM (Chile), (page 171); "Classes and Liberation Struggle in Argentina," by PAULINO GONZALES ALBERDI (Argentina) (page 184); and "The Guatemalan Revolution: Experience and Lessons," by K. del CAMPO (Guatemala) (page 205), describe the struggle of the peoples of Latin America against the economic and political domination of North American imperialism. These articles contain material on history of the liberation movement of the peoples of Latin America and peculiarities distinguishing these countries from countries of Asia and Africa. One of these peculiarities is that Latin American countries achieved their political independence in the first half of 19th century and now are fighting for a "second liberation."

Articles "The Liberation Movement of Arabic People and National Bourgeoisie," by HALED BAGDASH (United Arab Republic) (page 220); "The National Liberation Movement in Lebanon and the Role of the National Bourgeoisie," by NICOLA SHAUI (Lebanon) (page 255); and "The Role of Jordanian Bourgeoisie in the Nationalist Movement," by MOHAMED KAMIL (page 265) are devoted to the national liberation movement of the countries of the Arab East. These articles describe history of the liberation struggle of the Arabic peoples and show progressive role of the national bourgeoisie of the Arabic countries in the anti-imperialist movement. At the same time, the authors disclose the reactionary tendencies of big Egyptian bourgeoisie which attempts to suppress the democratic freedoms and split the Arab people thus weakening the anti-imperialist front.

Certain problems of the national liberation movement of the people of Black Africa are stated in the article "Nigeria on the Road to Independence" by MODILIM ACHUFUZI (Nigeria) (page 270). The author analyzes in detail a position of various social classes and their parties on the problem of the winning of the national independence.

In his article "On Bourgeois Nationalism in the Contemporary Liberation Movement" (page 308), ROBERT SCHULTZ (Karl Marx University of Leipzig, East Germany) discloses the essence of bourgeois nationalism, showing both its progressive and reactionary aspects.

WALTER MARKOV, (Karl Marx University of Leipzig), in an article "On the Question of National Bourgeoisie in West Germany Neo-colonialism" (page 287) examines new forms and methods used by West German imperialists who wish to revive their colonialism.

G. LEVINSON (USSR), analyzes two tendencies in development of the countries of the East, where national bourgeoisie is in power, in his article "National Bourgeoisie in Power" (page 320).

An article "On the Role of the National Bourgeoisie in the Liberation Movement" (page 328) by A. RUMYANTSEV (of the "Problems of Peace and Socialism" magazine) deals with theoretical questions, including an expanded definition of the concept of national bourgeoisie, as well as demonstrates the role of the national bourgeoisie in the liberation movement, taking in consideration the peculiarities of individual countries and stages of national democratic revolutions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-90

JH/mer

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: June 29, 1961

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On June 26, 1961, the Chicago Office, through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S* in connection with the captioned case, received a package addressed to "R. Gortz, P.O. 8427, Chicago, Illinois, USA," from "Ceskolovensko, Praha X Solidarita, 6 A VI d. 64 F, Horak."

Upon receipt of this package, the outer wrapper was removed and it was found that its contents were again wrapped and tied in a package bearing a label addressed "To the National Committee, Communist Party, USA." In view of the nature of the inner contents of the package received, it was not opened but furnished to the source on June 26, 1961. At this time the source opened the inner package and it was found to contain three identical Russian language books. Enclosed with these three books in the inner package was a note dated May 22, 1961, addressed to the National Committee. The note was sent out over the name of "A. RUMYANTSEV, Editor in Chief, World Marxist Review" and noted there were being sent to the National Committee three copies of a book entitled, "Contemporary Liberation Movement and the National Bourgeoisie" which was based on a symposium sponsored by the "World Marxist Review."

The source made available on a temporary basis one copy of the book contained in this package since he felt the Bureau should be cognizant of its receipt and its contents. He, however, has had no opportunity as of this date to review the text. However, since the books were directed to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, the source feels that he will undoubtedly be required to turn over the letter and account for all copies of this book. Therefore, it is requested that the Bureau return the enclosed copy to Chicago as soon as feasible so that it may be made available to the source.

EX-104 PROC

34

J

*Let Chicago
June 30
7-14-61
FFF:dlw*

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-90

100-428091-1341

JUL 3 1961

EX 104

INT. SEC.

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: July 7, 1961

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. LaPrade

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

*To Mr. LaPrade
7/10/61*

Solo

Referral/Consult

[redacted] and to our letter dated May 25, 1961,
captioned "Communist Party, USA, International Relations,
Internal Security - C."

In accordance with our letter of May 25, 1961,
inquiries have been made concerning the alleged conversation
between representatives of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA)
and the Communist Party of Japan at the November - December,
1960, Moscow Conference and on plans for the creation of a
cooperative body composed of maritime members of the two
Communist Parties. Confidential informants who have provided
reliable information in the past were unable to furnish any
information on this matter.

In the event information is received in the future
concerning this matter it will be forwarded to you.

JWL:blw
(8)

REC-37 100-428091-1342

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

2P 10-11-61

10-11-61

21 JUL 10 1961

7/13/61
WAS
just

B

56 JUL 13 1961

TELETYPE UNIT ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Referral/Consult

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: June 30, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Rebulet 5/4/60 instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

There were no transactions involving the funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* during the month of June, 1961. The balance in possession of CG 5824-S* remains as it was as of April 30, 1961. This figure is \$104,045.00.

2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A (41)
1 - Chicago
RHW:LMA
(4)

0-17 to CG (cc: NY) 7-6-61.
re: incorrect figures - baseline
JWL/bmm

Memo to Sullivan
7/6/61
JWL: cad

REC-37

100-428091-1343

10 JUL 31 1961

TOP SECRET

66 JUL 12 1961

EXP. PROC.

37

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: June 29, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C.

CG 5824-S* advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that the following pamphlets, all printed by and purchased from the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., had been transmitted by him on June 27, 1961, to mail drop addresses abroad for the Communist Party of China (CPC), Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CP of CZ), and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU):

Handbook on Programs, U.S. Department of Health

Soviet World Outlook

Report on Medical Exchange to U.S.S.R.

Economic Report of the President

International Communism

Reviews on Data and Research

New Views on Automation

Communist Interrogation, Indoctrination and Exploitation

Communist Economic Policy in the Less Developed Areas

World Communist Movement

Study Papers, Steel and the Postwar Inflation

Khrushchev's Strategy and Its Meaning for America

2-1243 JWL
2-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(3)

62 JUL 12 1961

100-428091-1344
8 JUL 3 1961

CG 134-46, Sub B

The Communist Party of the U.S.A. (How it Works)

Communism in Action

Communist Interrogation, Indoctrination and Exploitation
of American Prisoners

Disarmament, the Intensified Effort

Federal Laws and Agencies

The Crimes of Khrushchev, Volumes 1 and 2

The Communist Led Riots Against the House Committee
on Un-American Activities in San Francisco

Economic Aspects of Military Procurement

1959 Steel Strike

Communist Economic Policy in the Less Developed Areas

Technique of Soviet Propaganda

Language as a Communist Weapon

Khrushchev on the Shifting Balance of World Forces

Facts on Communism, Some Facts on Young Workers

The U.N. and Related Organizations

Contradictions of Communism

Children of Working Mothers

Social Security (Fact Book)

1960 Handbook on Women Workers

International Communism

CG 134-46, Sub B

Patterns of Communist Espionage

Efforts by Communist Conspiracy to Discredit
the F.B.I.

Communist Psychological Warfare

Kremlin's Espionage and Terror Organizations

Communist and Workers Parties Manifesto Adopted
December, 1960

Permit Communist Conspirators to be Teachers

Communist Controls on Religious Activity

Communist Economic Warfare, Dr. R. L. Allen

Lest We Forget

Ideological Fallacies of Communism

Communist Lobbying Activities in the Nation's Capitol

Communist Legal Subversion

Testimony of Dr. Linus Pauling

Facts on Communism, Volume 1

Soviet Justice

The Communist Parcel Operation

Expose of Soviet Espionage, May, 1960

Communist Led Riots, Bogota, Caracas, La Paz, Tokyo

Organized Communism in the U.S.A.

The Condition of Our National Political Parties

CG 134-46, Sub B

These pamphlets were transmitted to the various Parties through the utilization of the following addresses:

Communist Party of China

YU Chi-ying
Post Office Box 509
Peking, China

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

MICHAL LEHOTSKY
Krahovarska 4
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Mr. I. SIRINOV
Post Office Box 341
Moscow, USSR

All of the above items were selected by the source for the purposes of maintaining his channels of communication and supplying these Parties with current non-classified information. No request for this material was received from abroad and it was selected entirely by the source.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 6/30/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO:NY)

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 6/30/61, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand 5/31/61	\$36,433.00
Received from foreign source 6/10/61	<u>100,000.00</u>
Total	\$136,433.00

Debit

To PEGGY DENNIS for college tuition of [redacted] [redacted], 6/6/61	1,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office 6/6/61	6,000.00
To ISADORE WOFSY for transmittal to SI GERSON for purchase of transportation to Moscow for PEGGY DENNIS 6/6/61	1,000.00
To GUS HALL for Negro publication "Freedomways Associates, Inc." 6/8/61	5,000.00
To GUS HALL for transportation to Moscow of [redacted] and [redacted] 6/8/61	2,000.00

1-1243
2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA-FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

REC-17 100-428091-1345

25 JUL 8 1961

62 JUL 14 1961

EX-100

NY 100-134637-Sub A

To GUS HALL for purchase of lot adjacent to
HALL home in Yonkers, NY 6/8/61 \$ 2,000.00

To GUS HALL for use of CP National Office
6/12/61 20,000.00

To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office
6/12/61 20,000.00

To CG 5824-S for transmittal to PEGGY DENNIS
for personal expenses while abroad 6/12/61 200.00

To CG 5824-S to replace \$400.00 from SOLO funds
in custody of Chicago informant, used to purchase
for the CPUSA a second-hand English Ford auto-
mobile 6/12/61 400.00

Total \$ 57,600.00

Balance

6/30/61 \$ 78,833.00

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the NYO, where
consistent with security, is attempting to trace transfers
of funds mentioned above. The result of said tracing
investigation will be reported under the caption of the
CPUSA functionaries to whom money from abroad has been
transferred.

FBI

Date: 7/7/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Since the commencement of the current SOLO mission on 6/17/61, by NY 694-S*, the Chicago Office has been maintaining almost constant contact with CG 5824-S* so as to be alert to all possible developments in this matter. All mail drop boxes maintained by the Chicago Office for the source have been monitored on at least a twice a day basis and on weekends.

Since the receipt of the 2 communications from Prague dated Tuesday (6/20/61) from NY 694-S*, one of which was received directly by the source and the other through the Chicago mail drop, no subsequent communication has been received by the source from him. The communications of Tuesday, 6/20/61, indicated that NY 694-S*'s departure from Prague to Moscow was imminent. The elapsed time since departure from Prague would have placed NY 694-S* in the Soviet Union in excess of 18 days.

CG 5824-S* on 7/1/61, was in contact with NY 694-S*'s wife in New York City and as of that date, no subsequent word had been received by her from the source.

Telephonic contact with the New York Office on 7/7/61, indicates that office has no current information indicating current status of NY 694-S* while abroad.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
 (1 - 100-134637)
 (1 - 134-91)
1 - Chicago

RWV:Plb

(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NY called 7-10-61 & said CG-5824-S rec'd word from NY 694-S* mid-weekend - per Baumgardner*

100-428091-1346

JUL 11 1961

5-7

CG 134-46 Sub B

Although at the present time because of this lapse in communication CG 5824-S* is expressing some anxiety, though no panic, the Chicago Office desires that the Bureau be informed of this situation. The source feels that it is entirely possible, based on his past experience while abroad, that since NY 694-S* is traveling under covert conditions, that the Soviets may be keeping him completely under wraps which would prevent outside communication.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

GALE

F B I

REC-80

Date: 6/27/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement dated June 26, 1961, containing information orally furnished on June 26, 1961, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAS RICHARD W. HANSEN and [REDACTED]. This information was reduced to writing on June 27, 1961, and pertains to discussions regarding a possible trip by CHARLES "BOB" COE to Peking, China.

No dissemination of the information appearing herein is being made to individual New York case files because of the Solo ramifications involved. Investigative action by New York in this matter is being left to the discretion of that office.

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AM)
2-New York (RM) (AM)
(1-100-134637 (SOLO)
(1-134-91)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(6)

EX-116

REC-80

JUL 12 1961

Approved: *James H. Gale*

62 JUL 14 1961

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

June 26, 1961

INFORMATION CONCERNING REQUEST RECEIVED
BY CHARLES "BOB" COE FROM THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CHINA TO TRAVEL TO PEKING

On June 24, 1961, Morris Childs spent the evening with Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), in New York City. At this time, Hall mentioned that he had learned through Eric Bert that Charles "Bob" Coe had received a message from the Chinese requesting that he, Coe, come immediately to China. *[Handwritten initials]*

On Sunday morning, June 25, 1961, Morris Childs met with Bob Coe for several hours in New York City. The discussion between these two individuals was carried on while they were walking through city parks and other public places in the downtown area.

According to Coe, he had recently received two communications which had been transmitted from the Chinese.

The first message was delivered to him by an individual acting as a courier who had picked up the message from Sol Adler, an old China hand, now hospitalized in London, who had in turn apparently received the message from one of his Chinese contacts. It was quite obvious that this message had originated from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and specifically from TANG Ming-chao, TANG's brother, and Madame YU Chi-ying of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee.

The first several paragraphs of this first communication noted that it was urgent that Coe come to Peking to take up some business, the nature of which was not disclosed. It noted that Coe would only have to spend seven or eight days in Peking; however, he could stay longer for a rest if he desired. Coe was also informed that he could bring along his wife as well as Henry Collins.

Parenthetically speaking, the Chinese apparently are not aware that Collins was recently killed in an automobile accident.

It was further mentioned in this communication that all expenses for Coe's trip would be paid for by the Chinese. The suggestion was set forth that Coe proceed to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and from that point he would be furnished transportation to Peking.

Other matter referred to in this letter related to the Two Continents Commodity Corporation and a prediction that the United States Government would now make a big case against that corporation. Coe was warned that some concrete preparation in this matter should be undertaken. There was also set forth a discussion in economic terms relating to business transactions. However, Coe pointed out that the importance of this communication lie entirely in the first paragraphs which set forth the urgent request for him to come to Peking.

Subsequently, a second message was received by Coe, this time through the mail from Adler in London. This message was very brief and stated "In view of the new situation regarding the courts, if your leadership thinks it inadvisable, you do not have to come."

In discussing the above matters, Coe stated he could place no reason for the Chinese request that he come to Peking. He stated he had no one in the United States from whom he could find out what the Chinese desired. The only person whom he felt might know the reason for the request from the Chinese for him to visit Peking was Adler in London. Therefore, if he decided to travel he would stop over in London and contact Adler.

According to Coe, he does not feel like making the requested trip to Peking. He stated he was sick and his wife does not want to go. His own personal feeling regarding the Chinese request was that they may want him to act as a courier and deliver a message.

At this point Coe inquired as to whether Morris Childs knew of anyone who could be asked to contact the Chinese and handle this matter for him. He then remarked that he had heard that Jack Childs would not be around for a while and that he assumed that this individual may be in Moscow. He suggested that if perhaps this was true, the possibility existed that

Jack Childs might contact the Chinese in order to determine the purpose of the request.

Morris Childs acknowledged that Jack Childs was abroad and that possibly consideration could be given to the possibility of Jack Childs attempting to handle this matter. However, if such arrangements for Jack Childs to handle the matter could not be arranged and if no word had been received by Friday, June 30, 1961, Coe should be prepared to travel.

If such word is not received by June 30, 1961, Coe is now planning to go to the Czechoslovak Embassy, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of attempting to hurry up the issuance of a visa which will allow him to travel to Prague. Previously, a visa application had been made by Coe through Si Gerson in New York City and Coe's passport was sent to the Embassy.

If Coe does go to the Czechoslovak Embassy and during this visit can get no action, he is to request to see a top official. In this regard, Eric Bert has been provided a note which he is to turn over to Coe and which is to be presented only to a top Embassy official. This note is signed by Morris Childs and may assist in the issuance of the visa. This note reads as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

"Charles Coe is travelling abroad to Peking on both Party and personal business. Any courtesies extended to him would be greatly appreciated."

As an additional preparation for his possible trip, Coe has also already made transportation reservations to Prague through Gerson.

The above matter was discussed with Gus Hall on June 26, 1961, at which time Hall gave his approval to attempt to transmit a message to Jack Childs in Moscow instructing him to contact the Chinese to determine if he can handle the business matter which was the subject of the original communication to Coe from Adler.

In order to arrange for the transmission of the above message, Morris Childs on this same date was in contact with Alexander Trachtenberg. At this time, Trachtenberg was given this message and a number of others which he was told to transmit to his Soviet contact in New York for urgent transmittal to Moscow. At this time, Trachtenberg mentioned

that his Soviet contact for the past three years was returning to the Soviet Union by boat from New York City on Tuesday, June 27, 1961. However, he has already been introduced to a "new guy" and guaranteed that the messages could be delivered. Trachtenberg was warned that the messages had to be delivered in a hurry, which he agreed would be done.

The messages furnished to Trachtenberg for transmittal to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow were as follows:

1) Please contact Jack Childs in Moscow and advise him that the Central Committee, CPC, has invited Bob Coe to Peking. That in keeping with the policy of not travelling and because of the ill health of Coe, that if agreeable and acceptable to the Chinese, they can handle the business with Jack Childs.

2) That the CP, USA, has suspended Abe Unger for proposing the liquidation of the Party.

3) That the Foster family may now return to the United States unless the CPSU deems it inadvisable and feels it necessary that they remain.

Parenthetically speaking, this message was approved after Gus Hall had been informed that Dorothy Healey brought back a plea from the Foster family that they want to come back to the United States and that the only way it could be done without showing a lack of gratitude would be that the CP, USA, indicate that it was all right.

4) That the following participants of the CP, USA, delegation for May Day, 1961, have now returned to the United States:

Dorothy Healey

Mike Davidow

[REDACTED]

Jack Kling

Ellen Davis

b6
b7C

That Arnold Johnson is expected to return momentarily.

5) That if any additional information is received by the CP, USA, regarding the African situation, Jack Childs should be contacted. He also has other earlier details relating to the African matter.

All of the above messages were orally transmitted to Trachtenberg and repeated many times to him. As is the case with Trachtenberg, he refuses to accept any communication for transmittal in writing.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 6, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

My memorandum 6-8-61 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party, USA, during the month of May, 1961. These funds have been received from the Communist Parties of Red China and the Soviet Union. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with the receipts and disbursements during June, 1961.

SUMMARY

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 6-30-61	\$714,385	
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 6-30-61	50,000	
Grand total received to 6-30-61	\$764,385	
Total disbursements 10-58 to 6-30-61	582,507	
Balance of Fund 6-30-61		\$181,878*

\$78,833 maintained by NY 694-S in safe deposit box; and in checking account, both New York City; and \$103,045 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safe deposit box, Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS

Total received from Soviets 9-58 to 5-31-61	\$614,385	
Total received from Red China 2-60 to 5-31-61	50,000	
Grand total received to 5-31-61	\$664,385	
Total disbursements 10-58 to 5-31-61	524,907	
Balance of Fund 5-31-61		\$139,478

Receipts during June, 1961
 6-10-61 - from Soviets

100,000**
 \$239,478

**From Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel,
 Soviet Delegation to the United
 Nations, delivered to NY694-S*
 in New York City. 100-428091-1348

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

JWL:cad (5) JUL 17 1961

REC-85/

JUL 11 1961

EX-7

5-744

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Disbursements during June, 1961

6/6/61 - Peggy Dennis for college tuition of [] []	\$ 1,000.00	
6/6/61 - Isadore Wofsy for use of CP National Office	6,000.00	
6/6/61 - Isadore Wofsy for transmittal to Si Gerson for purchase of transportation to Moscow for Peggy Dennis	1,000.00	b6 b7C
6/6/61 - Gus Hall for Negro publication "Freedomways Associates, Inc."	5,000.00	
6/8/61 - Gus Hall for transportation to Moscow of [] and []	2,000.00	
6/8/61 - Gus Hall for purchase of lot adjacent to Hall home in Yonkers, NY	2,000.00	
6/12/61 - Gus Hall for use of CP National Office	20,000.00	
6/12/61 - Isadore Wofsy for use of CP National Office	20,000.00	
6/12/61 - CG 5824-S* for transmittal to Peggy Dennis for personal expenses while abroad	200.00	
6/12/61 - CG 5824-S* to replace \$400.00 from SOLO funds in custody of Chicago informant, used to purchase for the CPUSA a second-hand English Ford automobile.	400.00	
Total	\$57,600.00	
Balance of Fund 6/30/61	<u>\$181,878</u>	

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of these Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds is not being disseminated.

Just
7
WV 5/5
- 2 -
Q
803
803
ERC

F B I

Date: 7/10/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS--CReCGairtel dated 6/26/61 and CGlet dated 6/28/61
captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office are two copies each of a 17-page document entitled, "The Economic Situation in the United States" by HYMAN LUMER together with two copies each of a one-page item referring to corrections or insertions to be made in the above document.

These items were received by CG 5824-S* on 7/6/61 by mail from HYMAN LUMER in New York and were made available to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN on 7/7/61. The items were photostated on that date and returned to the source. One photostat has been retained by Chicago and made an exhibit in CGfile 134-46, Sub B.

③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-134-913)
(1-100-134637) (SOLO)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(6)

REC-18

EX-116

100-428091

11 JUL 12 1961

Wick

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 JUL 14 1961 Special Agent in Charge.

CG 134-46, Sub B

The 17-page document enclosed herewith is the item referred to in reCGairtel and letter by NY 694-S* which was desired for publication in a forthcoming issue of the "World Marxist Review" which is published in Prague. The source advised that the copy he received of this document was a carbon copy and therefore he assumes that the original document has already been transmitted by LUMER to the "World Marxist Review."

SINCE THE ITEM HAS NOT BEEN PRINTED AND AT THE PRESENT TIME IT IS NOT KNOWN IF IT WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE, IT IS ESSENTIAL THEREFORE THAT NO OUTSIDE REFERENCE BE MADE TO IT AT THIS TIME. THE EXISTENCE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS PRESENTLY KNOWN TO AN EXTREMELY LIMITED NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITHIN THE CP, USA, AND, THEREFORE, IT IS APPARENT THAT IF ANY PUBLIC REFERENCE BE MADE THERETO, THAT IT WOULD JEOPARDIZE THIS SOURCE AND ALSO ENDANGER THE SAFETY AND CONDUCT OF THE CURRENT SOLO OPERATION INVOLVING NY 694-S*.

GALE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: July 6, 1961

Z
Encl
2/

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION CAN READILY BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE INFORMANT, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT IT NOT BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION UNLESS CORROBORATED BY ANOTHER SOURCE AND THEN ONLY IN PARAPHRASED FORM.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant statement dated June 27, 1961, containing information orally furnished on June 27, 1961, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

EX 100

REC-9

100-428091

JUL 8 1961

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(4)

62 JUL 17 1961

INT. SEC.

June 27, 1961

INFORMATION REGARDING ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH
GRECHUKHIN RELATING TO AN EARLIER VISIT
TO THE UNITED STATES AS A MEMBER OF A
SOVIET DELEGATION AND RECEIPT OF GIFT
WHILE IN CHICAGO

In early May, 1961, it was learned that a group of Soviet editors and newspapermen who were participating in a delegation to the USA, were scheduled to stop in Chicago. As a result of the newspaper coverage given to this group in Chicago, it was noted that among the participants in this delegation was one ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, the assistant to the head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP, SU, who was listed as a representative of "Trud", a trade union publication in the Soviet Union.

MORRIS CHILDS of Chicago, after having learned of this fact and as a gesture of good will towards the delegation, made a number of purchases which were placed in a blue carrying bag and given to a bellboy at the Sheraton Towers Hotel in Chicago for delivery to "Mr. ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, Representative of 'Trud', newspaper delegation from the Soviet Union". The contents of the bag which CHILDS prepared were as follows:

- A bottle of vodka imported from Moscow;
- A bottle of American bourbon;
- A loaf of Russian pumpernickel bread;
- A pound of sliced ham;
- A can of anchovies;
- A can of smoked herring;

100-1458091-1350
ENCLOSURE

A package of nuts;

A box of candy;

An English-Russian language dictionary;

A book entitled "Usage of the American Language".

Also included was a small pocket flashlight which it was learned had been designated as a mark of identification between GRECHUKHIN and CHILDS. The card accompanying this gift was signed Mr. SMITH.

While the delegation was in the United States, CHILDS reportedly received no acknowledgement of the receipt of his gift and no effort was made by either individual for personal contact at that time.

Over the weekend of June 24, 1961, DOROTHEA HEALEY, a recent participant in the delegation of CP, USA members to Moscow for May Day, was heard to advise CHILDS that while she was in Moscow, she had been in contact with GRECHUKHIN. GRECHUKHIN at that time desired that she relate to CHILDS his personal greetings and extend to him a thank you for the gesture of friendship he had received while with the Soviet delegation in Chicago.

F B I

Date: 7/10/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL, AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel dated 7/7/61.

On 7/10/61 two letters postmarked Moscow, Russia, with an undistinguishable postdate were received by the Chicago Office through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S*. These letters were addressed to R. GORTZ, Post Office Box 8427, Chicago, Illinois, USA, and were from J. SHOEMAKER, Hotel Soveitskaya, Moscow, USSR. These letters were mailed by NY 694-S* to CG 5824-S*.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two verbatim typewritten copies each and for the New York Office one verbatim typewritten copy each of these two letters. One copy each is being retained in CGfile 134-46, Sub B. The originals are being returned to the source.

Set forth below are the verbatim contents of the first letter bearing the date of July 3, 1961, addressed to "Dear Charles:-":

- 100-428091-2
- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) (AMSD)
 - 2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM) (AMSD)
 - (1-134-91)
 - (1-100-134637) (SOLO)
 - 1-Chicago
 - RWH:MDW
 - (6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-7

JUL 18 1961

EX 104

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JUL 18 1961 Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46, Sub B

Also, in this letter are set forth comments as added by CG 5824-S*, telephonically received 7/10/61, by SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

"July 3, 1961

"Dear Charles:- (CG 5824-S*)

"This will tell that I am fine and that all is well. I have been trying to write this letter for days but the sight seeing (official Communist Party of the Soviet Union contacts) is at such a pace (busy) that I could not find the time until this morning--exactly how soon my tour will be over I do not know somehow the holiday turned out to be twice as long since I have twice the sights (contacts and meetings) to see which I did not expect. So far I have two letters from you, the 19th and 20th. Thanks a lot --its good to know that all is well at home--also I would appreciate if Henrci (CG 5824-S*) dropped a note to Rush (wife of NY 694-S*) so that it wont be necessary to write twice the letters I am sure that that you understand.

"Sage (William Z. Foster), went to see him and it was the usual vsit but better than the others for in his family it never was a ceremony--he looks very very good and we 'yakky yakked' all the time--Frost (NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union) was surprised at such a get together and the informality---the best to you of course and let me say that Onasis and the yacht Christinia is a pauper compared to Sages (Foster's) surroundings (apparently Foster is receiving extremely fine and elaborate quarters and treatment)---whow!!!! But it went off well in fact very well. Had a wonderful dinner with al old Historian (I. Mintz, academician and prominent Soviet writer and historian and an old acquaintance of CG 5824-S*) and it was really old home week. There too the very best to Henrci (CG 5824-S*). The [redacted]

[redacted], and [redacted]
[redacted] went off on a long tour and its very quiet- Yesterday

b6
b7c

CG 134-46, Sub B

"was the first time I went to the circus and it was the first night off, (indicating that NY 694-S* has had a strenuous trip) and so it goes.

"Have been thinking lately a lot about our selling campaign went I get back and it looks as though Mr. Clean (NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV) and the campaign of the coming wedding is really going to be something (22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union) ---everydressmaker and ass't will be kept busy starting even from months back but that you know however there will be some small surprises for the guests but that too can wait. (Indicating possibly some important unexpected matters to arise at this meeting) Elderson (Timur Timofeev) went with the crowd so to show off the sights to Langer (Peggy Dennis) and [redacted] and will away at least a week. The sights are really something and will have quite a few old and interesting sites to describe.

b6
b7c

"Darn It now I must run off again--in view of the fact that (Ithink) the tour will be over) (the Solo mission) it would be best not to mail anything from now on here but take a chance and see if you can catch up with me to the pal in Providence (LADISLAV KOCHMAN, member of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Prague) --it may be a good idea. Tell Oaks (Gus Hall) he has every reason to be happy in more ways than one but that too will have to wait until the storyteller (NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S*) and the childrens piper returns to the village. (USA) Yep-Oaks (Hall) has no worries and will have none, it seems that Mobile (Moscow) decided to go all out and boost his products as often as possible----(Full support of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and that contacts have been re-established)

"Remember a letter to Rush (wife of NY 694-S*) for I have been most neglectful. Imagine Spending July 4th as a tourist away from the parades and the doubleheaders--its sad indeed but a traveller never has a choice---had to extend it

CG 134-46, Sub B

"even longer since the noises are becoming even louder in my ears for the Jet age really had them pop but good this time if it weren't that I could not read lips I would not hear a word of what the guides have to say. (This indicates that as a result of travel of NY 694-S via jet he suffered a serious complication in his hearing problem and indicates he underwent some medical treatment which may account for lapse in contact)

"the very best and am glad that the youngster got the car.

"Love and best to all

"By the way, did you know that starting in Sept. there will be direct flights from NY to this beautiful City

"John (NY 694-S*)"

(This note is important as it apparently reflects that the Soviet Union accepts it as a foregone conclusion that the current negotiations regarding exchange of air rights between New York and Moscow will develop into positive results. It intends to indicate that the Soviets are willing to negotiate or compromise in this regard or may have already concluded some agreement with the USA in this matter.)

The following are the verbatim contents of the second letter bearing the same date with comments added by CG 5824-S*:

"July 3, 1961

"Dear Gortz:- (CG 5824-S*)

"Its really remarkable that it took only two days for a letter to get to you from Paris talk about speed but it still take 10 days for one to reach here (Moscow) and today I am answering letter of the 21st from New York (from CG 5824-S*).

CG 124-46, Sub B

"Its true that I am in a hurry and the guide is waiting for me but I made him wait so I could rush this note off to you. Its regarding business problems and naturally I worry for after all no matter how ones goes off on a vacation he worries about business at home.....

"I know and understand that in a large firm there are many versions of complaints and all kinds of talk amongst salespeople and its true that Oaks (Gus Hall) has every right to get mad etc and certainly knows how to run a business. Until recently I too would get mad and say 'I wish Frost (NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS) would not do this and not do that' but what I am trying to tell you is that regardless of the Sages (William Z. Foster) and Frosts (MOSTOVETS and ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, assistant to MOSTOVETS) and their complaints and petty talk-the real thing that counts is what the big parents (Central Committee and Presidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) have to say and did and believes its every inch of the way for Oaks (Hall) and the way he sells his products (line and position) and I dont mind telling you that it is endorsed in every respect by Mr Clean (NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV) --at this moment need I say more-- just tell Oaks (Hall) to keep his shirt ~~and~~ on and not get any ulcer, after all he has a dear friend in Henrci (CG 5824-S*), Elderson (Timur Timofeev) who paint exact and true portraits-- (gives utmost support and backing to Communist Party, USA, to high government leaders) why does not Oaks (Hall) look at the ads that appear each and evryday either on TV, Radio or papers be patient and wait a few more days (International Communist Party of the Soviet Union support)-----have decided that its best I do a few days fishing at home and rather than roam the countryside (NY 694-S* does not intend to delay return with rest stops either in Moscow or Prague, Czechoslovakia)-- you know me--'ants in my pants'---by the time you get this I will be able to yell loud enough (will telephone of departure from outside the Iron Curtain) for you to hear me.

"Sorry it had only to be business I know that we are reaching into the third quarter and we must begin to think about advertising for the fall seaspn.....(This is reference to the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, scheduled October and indicates that preparations must begin for delegation)

CG 134-46, Sub B

"Make sure that Rush (wife of NY 694-S*) has my best etc.....Take care of yourself and I am happy that the surprise party was a success its only that I am sorry I was not there. Boy oh boy you should have seen the surprise I got when I bumped into the Peoria boys (Chinese)-woweeeeeeeeeee should I say that before each cookie was handed it was crumbled so tenderly that I did not have to chew very much-and should I say that while it was not a celebration of home week to see who could drink each other under the table but by gosh I got handweary from the toasts--I even toasted my ancestors of 20 generations back-----more than that when I see you. (CG 5824-S* interprets this to mean that the Communist Party of China is desirous of restoring its good relationships with the Communist Party, USA, and that NY 694-S* was warmly greeted by representatives in Moscow.)

"The very best--dont let Oaks (Hall) do anything rash for I know despite that 'yakking on everyones part' Oaks (Hall) is and will be the leadoff man (and has support of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee) and that is a genuine and very honest opinion of the leagues head (KHRUSHCHEV).

"Love and Best

"Jose (NY 694-S*)"

The above information as to the contents of these letters was telephonically furnished New York during the a.m. of 7/10/61.

GALE

July 3, 1961

Dear Charles:-

This will tell that I am fine and that all is well. I have been trying to write this letter for days but the sight seeing is at such a pace that I could not find the time until this morning-- exactly how soon my tour will be over I do not know somehow the holiday turned out to be twice as long since I have twice the sights to see which I did not expect. So far I have two letters from you, the 19th and 20th. Thanks a lot --its good to know that all is well at home--also I would appreciate if Henri dropped a note to Rush so that it wont be necessary to write twice the letters I am sure that that you understand.

Sage, Went to see him and it was the usual visit but better than the others for in his family it never was a ceremony--he looks very very good and we "yakky yakked" all the time--Frost was surprised at such a get together and the informality--the best to you of course and let me say that Oasis and the yacht Christinia is a papuer compared to Sages surroundings---whow!!!!!! But it went off well in fact very well. Had a wonderful dinner with al old Historian and it was really old home week. There too the very best to Henri. The [redacted] went off on a long tour and its very quiet- Yesterday was the first time I went to the circus and it was the first night off, and so it goes.

Have been thinking lately a lot about our selling campaign went I get back and it looks as though Mr. Clean and the campaign of the coming wedding is really going to be something ---everydressmaker and ass't will be kept busy starting even from months back but that you know however there will be some small surprises for the guests but that too can wait. Elderson went with the crowd so to show off the sights to Langer and [redacted] and will away at least a week. The sights are really something and will have quite a few old and interesting sites to describe.

Darn It now I must run off again--in view of the fact that (Ithink) the tour will be over) it would be best not to mail anything from now on here but take a chance and see if you can catch up with me to the pal in Providence --it may be a good idea. Tell Oaks he has every reason to be happy in more ways than one but that too will have to wait until the storyteller and the childrens piper returns to the village. Yep-Oaks has no worries and will have none, it seems that Mobile decided to go all out and boost his products as often as possible----

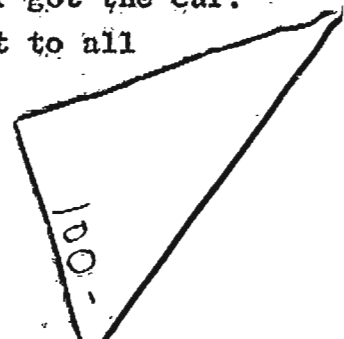
Remember a letter to Rush for I have been most neglectful. Imagine Spending July 4th as a tourist away from the parades and the doubleheaders--its sad indeed but a traveller never has a choice---had to extend it even longer since the noises are becoming even louder in my ears for the Jet age really had them pop but good this time if it were'nt that I could not read lips I would not hear a word of what the guides have to say.

the very best and am glad that the youngster got the car.

Love and best to all

By the way, did you know that starting in Sept. there will be direct flights from NY to this beautiful City

John



July 3, 1961

Dear Gortz:-

Its really remarkable that it took only two days for a letter to get to you from Paris talk about speed but it still take 10 days for one to reach here and today I am answering letter of the 21st from New York.

Its true that I am in a hurry and the guide is waiting for me but I made him wait so I could rush this note off to you. Its regarding business problems and naturally I worry for after all no matter how ones goes off on a vacation he worries about business at home.....

I know and understand that in a large firm there are many versions of complaints and all kinds of talk amongst sales-people and its true that Oaks has every right to get mad etc and certainly knows how to run a business. Until recently I too would get mad and say "I wish Frost would not do this and not do that" but what I am trying to tell you is that regardless of the Sages and Frosts and their complaints and petty talk- the real thing that counts is what the big parents have to say and did and believe its every inch of the way for Oaks and the way he sells his products and I dont mind telling you that it is endorsed in every respect by Mr Clean --at this moment need I say more--just tell Oaks to keep his shirt and on and not get any ulcer, after all he has a dear friend in Henri, Elderson who paint exact and true portraits--why does not Oaks look at the ads that appear each and evryday either on TV, Radio or papers be patient and wait a few more days----have decided that its best I do a few days fishing at home and rather than roam the countryside--you know me--"ants in my pants"----by the time you get this I will be able to yell loud enough for you to hear me.

Sorry it had only to be business I know that we are reaching into the third quarter and we must begin to think about advertising for the fall seaspn.....

Make sure that Rush has my best etc.....Take care of yourself and I am happy that the surprise party was a success its onlyvthat I am sorry I was not there. Boy oh boy you should have seen the surprise I got when I bumped into the Peoria boys--wowececececece should I say that before each cookie was handed it was crumbled so tenderly that I did nt have to chew very much- and should I say that while it was not a celebration of home week to see who could drink each other under the table but by gosh I got handweary from the toasts--I even toasted my ancestors of 20 generations back-----more than that when I see you.

The very best--dont let Oaks do anything rash for I know despite that "yakking on everyones part" Oaks is and will be the leadoff man and that is a genuine and very honest opinion of the leagues head.

Love and Best

Jose

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: July 7

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ReBulet dated 6/28/61.

Referenced Bureau letter reflected that the Bureau had received information indicating that the CP, SU, is planning to issue on or about July 30, 1961, an agenda for the 22nd Congress of the CP, SU, which is scheduled for October, 1961.

Referenced letter requested that Chicago and New York be alert for information regarding this agenda prior to July 30, 1961, and if feasible, Chicago was authorized to discuss the possibility with CG 5824-S* of seeking to secure this agenda without disclosing the Bureau's knowledge that this agenda would be issued on July 30, 1961.

For the information of the Bureau, CG 5824-S* is already cognizant of the importance of this document and has already indicated he would be alert in this regard. In this same line, it should be noted that the following has already been secured by CG 5824-S* and was incorporated into the enclosure submitted to the Bureau by Chicago letter to the Bureau dated June 30, 1961, and captioned CP, USA - ORGANIZATION (Bureau file 100-3-69).

The report enclosed by the above noted Chicago letter sets forth on Page 8, some detail of a report made by DOROTHY HEALEY to the enlarged National Executive Board, CP, USA. HEALEY's report dealt with her participation in the recent delegation of CP, USA members to the Soviet Union and a meeting while there with top CP, SU leaders which included MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV, a member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee, CP, SU. The pertinent portion of this report was as follows:

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

REC-51

RWH:Plb

63 JUL 18 1961

1352

JUL 13 1961
w.c. Sullivan
JUL 12 1961
JUL 11 1961

CG 134-46 Sub B.

"On another question placed to SUSLOV relating to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union scheduled to be held in October, 1961, he was asked what would be its main point. According to SUSLOV, the draft program for this Congress which will be ready in July, will be on how to build a Communist society. It will also establish the targets for the next 20 year period and will guarantee democracy and give assistance to the people in their fight for democratic rights".

The above for the information of the Bureau.

Date: JULY 13, 1961

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 100-428091)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-206)

Title	Character
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	IS - C
	Reference
	My R/S dated June 20, 1961.

Enclosed are the following communications received from the RCMP: [redacted]

[redacted], which is self-explanatory

Remarks:

Solo

H. H. K.
[initials]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-17215-9

b6
b7C
b7D

Dissemination

- ☐ May be made as received
- ☒ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- ☐ May not be made without further clearance with [redacted]

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Status with this office:

- ☐ RUC
- ☒ Pending
- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
- 1 - Ottawa
- /Meg

63 JUL 27 1961

1 cc of encl. to CG by
n/s 7-24-61
jwl/bm1 encl with
copy place
Records place
copy of list
encl. in
100-17215-9
jwl

Do not write in space below

100-	428091	-135	2
			REC-42
JUL 17 1961			
[initials]			

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 12, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dulles:

My letter of June 23, 1961, with enclosure, contains remarks addressed by Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Soviet Presidium, to the Communist Party, USA, May Day delegation to Moscow, Russia, in June, 1961.

From a source who has furnished reliable information in the past it has been determined that Suslov, in his remarks, made reference to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union scheduled to be held in October, 1961. Suslov said that the draft program for this Congress, which will be ready in July, 1961, will be on "how to build a communist society." The Congress, according to Suslov, will establish targets for the next 20-year period and "will guarantee democracy and give assistance to the people in their fight for democratic rights."

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication be restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

100-428091 705 15

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

FFF:Kmo

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

66 JUL 19 1961

JUL 17 9 49 AM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

BEL

100

Sincerely,

EX-107

100-428091-1354

JUL 14 1961

RWE/r

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Allen W. Dulles:

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of the information may identify our informant, which could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation.

Information was furnished by CG 5824-S* and is contained in Chicago letter to the Bureau 7-7-61 captioned "Solo, IS - C." It is noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-53

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: July 11, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On July 7, 1961, CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided SA RICHARD W. HANSEN with a news photograph relating to a meeting in Moscow on June 27, 1961, between delegates from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Soviet leaders. This photograph was taken from a current issue of "PRAVDA" which the source believed was June 29, 1961.

The only individuals identified in the caption which accompanied this photograph, according to the source, were NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV of the U.S.S.R. and PHAM VAN DONG of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. However, appearing as the fourth individual to the right of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV is a person identical with one of the official Soviet delegates who attended the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow November, 1960. This individual assisted BORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CP, SU, as a deputy. This same individual is also an active leader in the Organization Department, Central Committee, CP, SU. The source believes that this individual is identical with N. V. ANDROPOV who was one of the official Soviet delegates at the November meeting.

CG 5824-S* further pointed out that ANDROPOV's appearance with such a select group of Soviet leaders and at this instant meeting, reflects that this individual is receiving increased importance in connection with the hierarchy of the CP, SU.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one photographic negative and one copy of this photograph. Enclosed for New York is one copy of this photograph. One copy of this photograph is being maintained in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B.

- (2) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
- (100-134637)
- 1 - Chicago

REC-53

JUL 17 1961

RWH:Plb
(4) ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

50 JUL 20 1961

INT. SEC.

EXP. PROC.

34

Can

100-428091-1355

1962

полностью
м, в тече-
ше лужные
родного хо-
тельное по-
оля, аудито-
лий и деву-
шную жизнь,

ЕВУ

нг 27 июня
ушеву.
сердечная
жду Совет-
ующие обо-
и Демокра-
НГН, заме-
кратической
р А.А. Гро-
олов, посол
застя, заве-

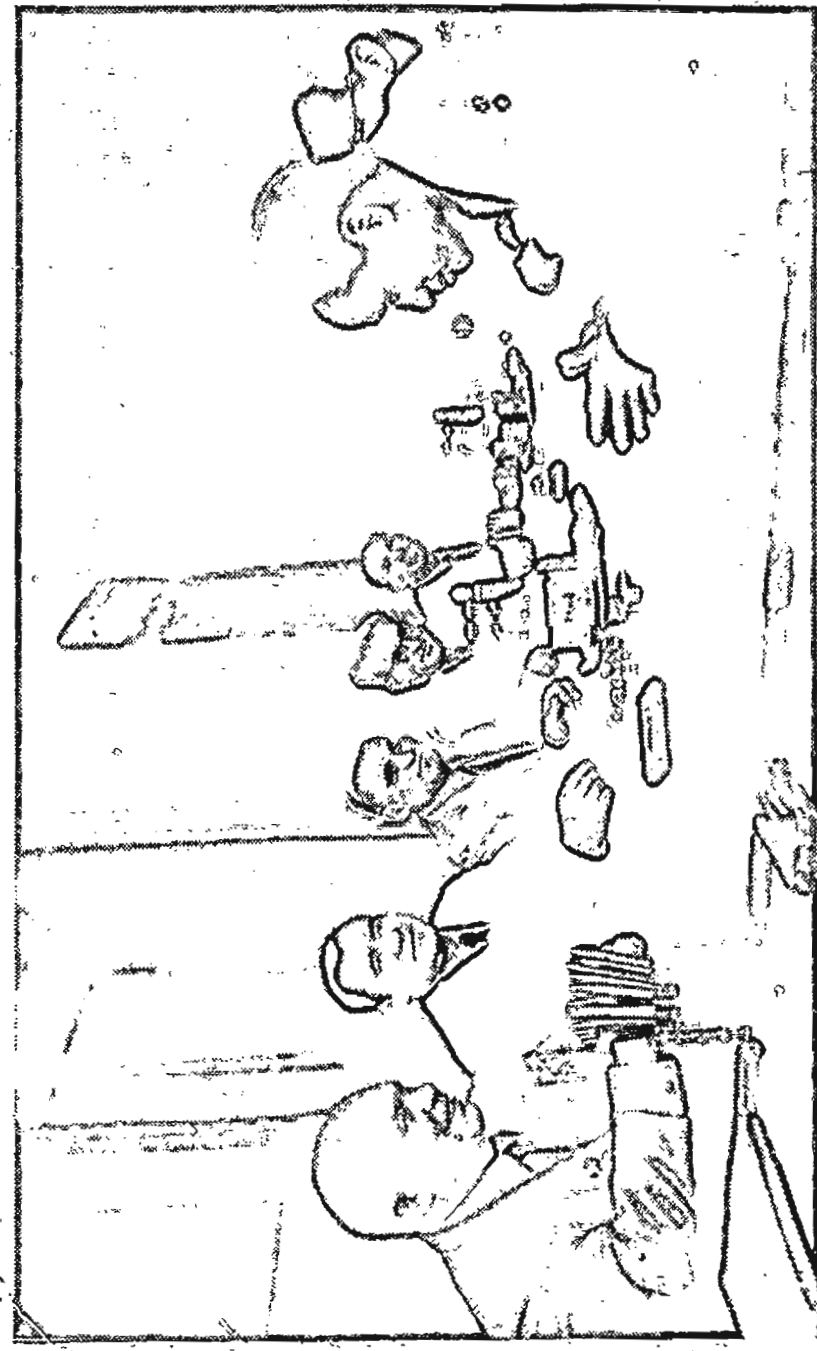
венной

кратической
ес в Кремле
неву.
я товарище-
ДРВ — заме-
ля Госплана
нам в СССР
А. Громько,
Советского
Азии. МИД

Уважаемый товарищ Хрущев!
Дорогие товарищи!
Правительственная делегация ДРВ серд-
ечно благодарит вас за оказанный нам
радушный и сердечный прием, а также за
прекрасные слова, сказанные товарищем

Н. С. Хрущевым в адрес нашего народа и
нашей страны.
Разрешите нам передать самый горячий
привет от ЦК Партии трудящихся Вьет-
нама, правительства ДРВ и лично товари-
ща Хо Ши Мина ЦК КПСС, Советскому

Хрущевым СССР успешно строит матери-
альную и техническую базу коммунизма.
Предстоящий XXII съезд КПСС утвердит
новую Программу партии — программу
строительства коммунизма, указывающую
советскому народу путь для успешного



Москва, Кремль. 27 июня 1961 года. Визит Премьер-Министра Демократической Республики Вьетнам
фр-м Ван Донга товарищу Н.-С. Хрущеву.
Фото В. Володина.

народу, к КП
правительству. Поддерж-
ветского Союза являются
гом успехов вьетнамских
строительства социализ-
Вьетнаме и борьбы за
дне родины в соотвесе-
женевских соглашений.

Вьетнамский народ
укреплять и развивать
ченность, а также соот-
ветским Союзом и всеми
стическими странами на
Московского совещания
81 коммунистической и
ноябре 1960 года, на
ленинизма и пролетар-
нализма.

Я предлагаю, товари-
бы советский народ
КПСС и Советского гра-
еще более блестящих
строительства коммуни-
жения мира во всем ми-
За тесную, нерушим
вьетнамским и совет-
За неуклонное укреп-
единства, сплоченности
трудничества между с-
стического лагеря, цен-
ляется великий Совет-
За мир и дружбу меж
мира!

За здоровье и долго-
летия Хрущева!

За новые успехи в
мунизма в Советском С
ном революционном д-
мира!

За здоровье членов

* *

Речи товарищей Н.
Ван Донга были выслу-
вниманием и неоднок
аплодисментами.

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)
CAN NOT
BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives.

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

July 18, 1961

Director, FBI

S.L.O.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information relates to momentous announcements scheduled to be made at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to convene in Moscow, Russia, on October 17, 1961.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and its enclosure be restricted to a need-to-know basis.

JUL 19 3 53 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
B I

Enclosure

100-428091

1 - Mr. Byron R. White (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:eab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 2
JUL 18 1961
COMM-FBI

EX-109

REC-36

100-428091-1356

JUL 19 1961

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE UNIT

67 JUL 19 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 18, 1961

22nd CONGRESS

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Timur Timofeevich Timofeev (Timmy Donnis), son of the late Eugene Donnis, former National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, advised in July, 1961, that the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is scheduled to be held in Moscow, Russia, on October 17, 1961. Timofeev is presently employed at the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

According to Timofeev, momentous announcements will be made at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Information concerning these announcements and the date of the Congress has not as yet been publicly disclosed. This information is known only to a limited number of people, including those members of the Central Committee of the CPSU who are preparing the draft program for this 22nd Congress.

These announcements will be concerned with what the Soviets say will be:

- (1) The "end of the proletarian dictatorship" in the Soviet Union; a spreading of "democracy"; and a reduction in police power.
- (2) A drastic reduction of the present privileges of Government and Party functionaries.
- (3) A proposal that seizing power in an industrialized capitalist country should not be a monopoly only of the Communist Party - outside groups should jointly seize power with the Party.
- (4) The appointment of two new secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU to replace Otto V. Kuusinen and Pyotry N. Pospelov. Tentative candidates for these two positions are Leonid F. Ilyichev, Pavlo Satyukov and Boris Ponomarev.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

100-428091
FFF:kmo:blw (16)

~~TOP SECRET~~

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-13567

0 ~~TOP SECRET~~ 8

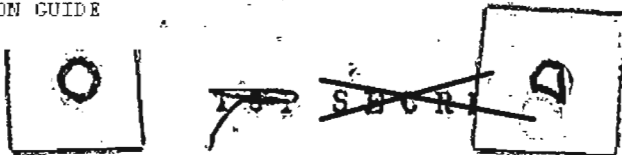
NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

This information was furnished by NY 694-S* and is contained in New York teletype 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, IS - C." Copies of this communication are being furnished to the Attorney General, Secretary of State Rusk and Director Dulles of CIA and are being transmitted by letters all dated 7-18-61.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~



1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 17, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Osolo

FBI

JUL 17 3 09 PM '61

My dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information relates to the views of the Soviets on the present war danger and their appraisal of President John F. Kennedy. Also included in this memorandum is information concerning a World Peace Congress proposed by the Soviet Union.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and its enclosure be restricted to a need-to-know basis. This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF: cab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Honorable Dean Rusk.

Ru. V.
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Delivered
7/18/61
428091-1357
W.C.
EX 100
REC-3
19 JUL 18 1961

FFP:kmo
MAIL ROOM

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Fox
1 - Mr. Donohue

SAC, Chicago (134-46 sub B)

July 19, 1961

Director, FBI (100-428091) EX 100 REC-46

-1358

SOLO
IS - C

Reurlet 7-13-61.

It is noted that CG 5824-S will probably attend the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union scheduled to be held in Moscow during October, 1961, and you indicated this will be informant's ninth Solo mission. According to Bureau records, this will be the tenth Solo mission, eight of which will have been made by CG 5824-S.

Informant has stated the Russians on the occasion of his last Solo mission raised the question of his security resulting from the fact that his passport contained "admitted" stamps of Immigration and Naturalization Service for the port of New York on three occasions, and although informant explained that New York City is the most logical port of entry for returning citizens, the Russians were not convinced that his safety and security might not be jeopardized by this fact. You indicated several possible solutions might be considered to handle this problem such as destruction of the current passport, replacement of the pages containing the "admitted" stamps and application for new passport under new identity.

Before any action is taken with regard to informant's passport under the name of Martin A. Camp, the Bureau would like to know what solution the Russians offered to this problem. In other words, what did the Russians suggest informant do to strengthen his security? Since flights to and from Europe can be made from many cities other than New York, would the Russians feel informant would be more secure by leaving the United States and returning from Chicago, Boston, etc., rather than New York or alternate the places of departure and re-entry for his trips?

When you furnish the answers to the above questions, if you still feel some change should be considered in the informant's passport, you should furnish your comments as to whether the Russians would not be suspicious of the informant having a new passport or passport with pages not reflecting "admitted" stamps by Immigration and Naturalization Service of New York City.

8-11-61
CG
WLF/brm

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Malone	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

JDD:had

20 JUL 20 1961

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Let to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW:

According to Chicago, the Russians raised some question regarding stamps placed on informant's passport by INS in New York City. Even though informant explained to the Russians that New York City is the largest port of entry for returning citizens, the Russians still felt informant's safety and security were jeopardized by these stamps. Chicago offers several possible solutions to this problem but does not set forth any suggested solution which may have been proposed by the Russians. Before we consider any change in this matter which is by its very nature extremely delicate, we should find out if the Russians proposed any solution. In any event the Russians are aware of these stamps, and they could become suspicious if we replaced these pages in the passport and they could also become suspicious if informant obtained another passport under a new identity. When Chicago replies, we will again give this matter full consideration.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: July 13, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

As the Bureau is aware, the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is scheduled to be held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, and CG 5824-S* will undoubtedly attend as one of the official delegates of the Communist Party, USA. If this trip materializes, it will be the informant's ninth Solo mission.

Recently, during a discussion between myself and contacting agents CARL N. FREYMAN and RICHARD W. HANSEN with CG 5824-S*, the source brought up the question of the passport which he utilizes in connection with these Solo missions which is issued in the name of MARTIN A. CAMP, which is his covert identity.

According to CG 5824-S*, the Russians while he was in Moscow during November, 1960, on his eighth Solo mission, had raised the question of the source's security resulting from the fact that his passport reflected Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) "Admitted" stamps for the Port of New York on repeated occasions. Although efforts were made by the source to explain that New York City represents the most logical United States port of entry for returning citizens and handles the greatest number of such re-entries, the Russians were not convinced that the safety and security of CG 5824-S* might not be jeopardized by this fact.

Based on comments of CG 5824-S* raised during his meeting with me, a review of the passport of MARTIN A. CAMP was made and it was found, as the Russians pointed out, that all re-entries noted therein, three in number, were made at New York, New York, on the dates of July 21, 1958; June 30, 1960; and December 17, 1960. Considerable attention and thought

2-Bureau (Enc. (RM) (AMSD) (RRR)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-46

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

100-428091-1358

JUL 13 1961

RECEIVED

INDEXED

CG 134-46, Sub B

have been given to this passport matter by the Chicago Office since the date it was raised by the source.

As possible solutions to this matter felt worthy of consideration, the following is being set forth:

That the Bureau through liaison with the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., inquire in regard to passport replacement based on the reason of loss, damage, or complete destruction of the document. If, for example, a passport is reportedly lost through complete destruction by burning, may such a document be re-issued? If such document might be re-issued, what items of proof of such loss are essential or would the Passport Office require a complete new application with documents of a similar nature to those required for initial passport applications?

A second possible suggestion as to a solution of this problem might be through high level liaison with the United States Department of State to determine the feasibility and the possibility of considering removal, replacement, or alteration of such document. In this specific passport, for example, the removal of double pages 5-6 and 15-16 and replacement by identical new pages would remove from the document two of the INS "Admitted" stamps. If such new pages could be inserted in this document, similar "Admitted" stamps showing port of entry such as Boston, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Los Angeles, or etc., might be substituted thereon with identical dates of re-entry,

The Chicago Office hesitates to suggest as a possible solution that the source make application for a new passport under a completely new identity because of the considerable problems, based on past experience, such an undertaking involves in order to create a stable and satisfactory identity. In the case of the identity of MARTIN A. CAMP, which is currently being utilized, Chicago has driver's licenses, birth records, bank accounts, medical histories, residence addresses, and similar data needed for identity. To establish any new identity, time is a definite factor and in this case there has been an indication in a recent communication from

CG 134-46, Sub B

NY 694-S*, who is currently on a Solo mission, that tends to indicate that the source's departure on his ninth Solo mission may be earlier than anticipated for the October meeting.

Chicago would appreciate any possible additional Bureau suggestions that might be made in regard to the question which has been raised by CG 5824-S* and discussed herein as it is felt that the Bureau may have a more knowledgeable background regarding such problems. For the Bureau's consideration of this matter, the actual passport issued in the name of MARTIN A. CAMP, #815642, is being enclosed herewith for the perusal of the Bureau. This passport should be returned to Chicago by registered mail, return receipt requested, as soon as possible.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: July 12, 1961

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS - C

On July 10, 1961, CG 5824-S* advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that he was preparing to send to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) a seven-page document issued by the National Office, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), dated July 7, 1961, which contained a policy statement by GUS HALL entitled, "FOR PEOPLE'S UNITY AGAINST BIG BUSINESS REACTION AND THE WAR DANGER, The Ultra-Right, Kennedy, and Role of the Progressives." This article, it is noted, will be reprinted in "The Worker" of July 16, 1961.

The source advised this item was selected by him in order that the CPSU might be cognizant of the policy line of the CP, USA, prior to the document appearing in the Party press and to maintain an open channel of communication with the Soviets. This item was directed to Mr. I. SIRINOV, Post Office Box 341, Moscow, USSR.

RUSSIA
The Bureau has previously been furnished by CGairtel dated July 12, 1961, captioned, "CP, USA - ORGANIZATION; IS-C" with photostats of the document referred to above and comments made by the source regarding this item. However, for the information of the Bureau, one additional photostat of this item is being enclosed herewith.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-95

JUL 17 1961

62 JUL 20 1961

July 7, 1961

Dear Comrade:

The following is an important statement of policy, which we think will be of interest to the rest of the world. It will appear in The Worker of July 16, off the press on July 12. We are sending it to you for your information, and for use in your press as you may see fit.

Fraternally yours,

GUS HALL

FOR PEOPLE'S UNITY AGAINST BIG BUSINESS REACTION AND THE
WAR DANGER

The Ultra-Right, Kennedy, and Role of the Progressives

By Gus Hall

General Secretary, Communist Party, USA

The threat from the ultra-Right continues to mount in the United States. At the same time, the Kennedy Administration pursues a cold-war, interventionist, and generally anti-democratic course. We are therefore confronted with a unique problem of how, under these circumstances, to carry on the struggle for peace and democracy most effectively. The problem can best be posed by a series of questions.

Is the threat from the extreme Right serious, in the sense that it is approaching the position where it can exert the decisive influence in government or itself make a bid for power?

What is the relationship between the ultra-Right and the Kennedy Administration, and how are they different? Is it necessary to draw a line of differentiation?

These are complex and serious problems. Much can be learned from our own history, especially the New Deal period, and also from parallel situations in other countries, as in France. But there are also new and special aspects which need serious assessment. Here I propose only to begin such an assessment.

1. THE THREAT FROM THE ULTRA-RIGHT

In the opinion of the Communist Party, there can be no question but that the threat from the extreme Right is serious. It arises from a situation which is new for the United States. This, the most powerful capitalist country, cannot have its way in a world in which the forces of socialism, national liberation, and peace are playing a decisive role. Continuing rebuffs and defeats for the cold war and interventionist policy (most recently in Cuba and Laos) confront the dominant monopoly power with a choice, essentially between two alternatives. One is to end the cold war and to seek some form of accommodation to the socialist and national revolutionary world, which would mean a turn to a policy of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition. Such a shift of policy would meet the most urgent national needs of the country in the present period of world history.

The other course is to seek to contain and reverse world trends by all means, including so-called limited war and the ultimate nuclear war. It is necessary to recognize that the present cold-war policies of the Administration lead in this direction. However, we must also recognize that the most aggressive and extreme expression of this suicidal policy comes from the ultra-Right.

War is their prescription for the crisis facing the country. Senator Goldwater and Richard Nixon, contending for leadership of the Right-wing Republicans, advocate a war course, as do their Dixiecrat Democratic allies, like Senators Eastland and Smathers. They are ready to take any pressing world issue, whether it be Cuba or Berlin, as an occasion for starting military action. They actively and aggressively seek the brink. In fact, Nixon is now calling continuously for resuming the Dulles brinkmanship policy.

The Fascist Network

In back of this political war-minded coalition, there is emerging in the country an organized movement of the fascist type, financed by the most chauvinist and aggressive sectors of Big Business. This is more serious than previous developments of this kind, and holds even a greater threat than the movement led by the late Senator Joe McCarthy.

For one thing, unlike previous fascist currents, the present movement is taking the form of a membership organization, in conspiratorial action groups, including secret military formations. The spearhead, the John Birch Society, is such an organization, around which is gathering a network of older hate groups, fascist sheets, and the White Citizens Councils and other die-hard racist groups of the South.

The fascist network operates, in a sort of division of labor, in conjunction with legislative committees, like the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Committee, and similar bodies in the states. It is developing the demagoguery characteristic of fascist movements, such as repeal of the income tax, and is also beginning to put forth anti-monopoly slogans to ensnare middle-class dissent. The fascist network is openly contemptuous of democracy and the Bill of Rights, and advocates the right of "revolution" -- that is, counter-revolution. It proclaims the aim of seizing political power. With considerable influence in government today, it is working to dominate it entirely.

Military Big-Business Complex

Another pronounced characteristic of this growing fascist movement is its spreading influence among the higher military personnel. The case of General Walker was only a symptom of a much deeper affliction. Even the Pentagon had to admit recently that it was "worried" over the extent of Birchite and similar influences among the ranking officers of the military services.

It is now known that a secret directive, issued by the National Security Council in 1958, instructed commanding officers here and abroad to "enlighten" both the armed forces and civilians in their areas on the "cold war policy." It was followed by additional guides and materials, still classified as secret, issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the basis of which seminars and meetings were organized by the military commands, often in co-operation with local business groups. Complaints have been pouring into the Pentagon against the political activities of the military staffs, especially their wide dissemination of Birchite propaganda and of the obnoxious films "Operation Abolition" and "Communism on the Map."

The entire line of policy, coupled with CIA and similar training in subversive and putschist activities, can not help but create our own "French generals," who feel at home in fascist circles, and are ready to lend themselves to their objectives. It is an outgrowth of twenty years of militarization, of the close co-operation between the armed forces and monopoly in handling a \$40-billion budget annually, and of a desperation born of a bankrupt foreign policy.

This complex of monopoly and the military, nurtured on war economy, has diverted science to military uses almost entirely, buying out the main branches of higher education and bringing within this web large sections of the student youth and intellectuals.

When you get this combination of high-ranking military officers, the fascist organizations in North and South, the Right Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, and deep inroads into governmental bodies and in the educational system, we can surely say that the threat from the ultra-Right is serious indeed.

The aim of this movement, shared by the varied elements of the ultra-Right and reaction, is the complete destruction of democracy, the wiping out of the main social gains won by labor and the people in the past decades, the suppression or subversion of independent people's organizations like the trade unions, peace groups, and Negro societies, and the incarnation of jingoism and racism as a national creed -- in a word, a garrison state that will seek to drive the country to war and self-destruction.

2. THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION

The policies and actions of the Big Business-dominated Kennedy Administration during the first six months played into the hands of the ultra-Right. In substance, the main direction of its blows has been against peace and independence, against democratic and civil rights, against labor.

In this brief period, the Administration managed to proclaim a policy of "paramilitary" intervention against national liberation movements, stepped up the arms race and the cold war, and launched the military adventure against Cuba.

It sought to "cool off" the Freedom Riders, and has evaded legislative and executive action in the field of civil rights.

It invoked the Taft-Hartley Law against the maritime strikers.

The Department of Justice declares the intention of the Administration to follow through on the fateful Supreme Court anti-Communist decisions by renewed vigorous prosecution of the Communist Party.

By proclaiming communism the "real and imminent danger," President Kennedy has acceded to the central pretext under which the ultra-Right and fascist trends seek their aims, and has thereby stimulated reaction.

Not on Fascist Road

The Kennedy Administration pursues this course because it is dominated by the big monopolists and financiers whose interests it serves. This must be kept firmly in mind. Yet, while recognizing that it has taken measures which further curtail democratic rights, it would be a serious mistake to consider the Kennedy Administration as embarked at present on the fascist road.

To make the proper differentiation between Kennedy and the ultra-Right is the central tactical problem faced by the entire Left and all progressives. It is not simple. Kennedy is not a Roosevelt. Since his election, he has been moving in a reactionary direction. But it is not inevitable that he will continue along this path, giving ever wider openings to the ultra-Right.

If the tactical problem is solved correctly, it will be possible to slam shut the door on the ultra-Right, defeat it, and force a shift in policy upon the Administration itself in the direction of peace and democracy.

Kennedy's Contradictory Course

It seems to me we must always keep in mind the various necessities and commitments with which the Kennedy Administration must operate, and which the ultra-Right wants to ignore and shove aside.

The Kennedy Administration pursues a contradictory course which flows from the instability of the U. S. imperialist position, from the new relationship of world forces (the growing strength of the socialist, anti-imperialist, and peace forces) which it recognizes but does not fully and properly assess. Its wavering course results also from pressures of the masses of people in our own country, particularly from the working class, the Negro people, the peace forces which have been its main mass support and which elected it.

This zig-zag, oscillating course is to be seen in a number of facts. For example, even while maintaining a cold-war policy, the Administration remains committed to a position of negotiation with the Soviet Union -- as on Berlin, Laos, nuclear testing, and disarmament. It is no small matter

that Kennedy, despite all he said against it, had to resume talks with Khrushchev at Geneva, talks which had been ruptured by the U-2 incident.

It is also of significance that Kennedy decided not to back up the emigre invasion of Cuba with direct and open U. S. military support, as criminal and reprehensible as was his decision to go through with the military adventure and as serious as still is the danger of U. S. imperialist intervention. It is also noteworthy that Kennedy must still seek to maintain democratic and anti-colonial pretenses in his dealings with the national liberation movements, although his objective remains to contain and reverse them. This creates certain embarrassments for him in world affairs; in view of anti-democratic measures at home.

The Important Difference

It is of course true that these maneuvers, pretenses, and concessions are forced upon him by the strength of the world peace forces, by the deterioration of imperialism, by the declining world prestige and position of U. S. imperialism in particular, and by the deep-rooted peace and democratic sentiment of the American people.

But the fact remains that the Kennedy Administration has not closed the door to accommodation to those world realities, as the ultra-Right wishes it to do, and this involves a certain recognition of the new necessities of the present-day world at home and abroad. This is an important difference, which the forces for peace and democracy must recognize and exploit in order to bring about the required change in national policy.

Turning to the domestic scene, we must also recognize that as a consequence of the elections and of labor, Negro, and liberal support, it is difficult for Kennedy to ignore his commitments in the field of social legislation, which the ultra-Right would like to cancel out entirely. As inadequate as his measures are, they have to be fought for in a reactionary Congress.

Shedding of Illusions

It is a good thing that many of the illusions about Kennedy in the ranks of labor, the Negro people, and other popular circles are now being shed as a result of experience. I need only mention the deep cleavage, after the Cuban fiasco, among the liberals who supported Kennedy, the sharp criticism from labor following his use of Taft-Hartley, the scorn with which many Negro leaders and militants greeted the "cooling off" proposition, with respect to implementing of the rights of Negro Americans, the vigor with which the youth movement fights the anti-democratic attack.

Moreover, there is a growing insistence in the ranks of labor and among other people's forces upon more adequate and far-reaching measures to meet the severe problem of mounting unemployment, which has become a permanent fixture, affecting the lives of millions. The paltry measures of the Administration leave practically unsolved the many accumulating social problems arising from automation, the impoverishment of entire regions, the permanent eviction of millions of farmers from production, the old and new slum areas, the special suffering of the masses of Negro, Puerto Rican, and other underprivileged Americans, the crisis of the educational system, and the chaotic conditions of the metropolitan areas. Much more needs to be done to even approach the solution of problems of the aged, public health, and the youth. The rising mass movements in the country bear witness to the growing determination of the people to find positive solutions.

It would be wishful thinking to assume that all liberal or forward-looking forces in the Kennedy camp, who must in their way participate in turning the tide, are equally aware of the double role played by Kennedy. These elements can become effective positive forces once they realize it is necessary to fight Kennedy's cold war and anti-democratic policies in order to defend democracy and to close the door to the extreme Right and defeat the threat from that direction.

A F L - C I O Cold-War Resolution

We need to be aware that when people in large numbers become disillusioned or panicky, there is always the danger that they may be entrapped by the demagoguery of the ultra-Right, especially when their leaders become the instruments or allies of monopoly. For example, the recent statement of the

CIO-AFL Executive Council, drawn up by progressional anti-Communists, supports the most aggressive warlike involvement in the so-called Berlin crisis, and even urges the resumption of nuclear testing.

Such a position can only have the most harmful effects upon the struggles of the trade unions themselves for economic and social demands, help the employers weaken the unions, and open the door wide to the ultra-Right type of demagoguery within labor itself. The Council resolution, I am sure, does not represent the view of most trade unionists, nor even of all heads and officers of the unions in the Executive Council. It is about time that labor leaders with views closer to the feelings of the membership should speak out clearly against the cold war and reactionary position which is imposed by a small group at the top.

The Main Enemy

To sum up on this point, it seems to me that the way to meet the unique tactical problem presented by a threat from the extreme Right and by an Administration moving in a reactionary direction is somewhat along these lines.

It would be a serious mistake to underestimate the dangers to peace and democracy of the Kennedy Administration. It would be no less serious a mistake to under-rate the possibilities of pressuring it in another direction. It is essential to fight imperialism, war, and reactionary measures whether it comes from the Kennedy government or the ultra-Rightists.

However, the situation requires that the main direction of the attack should be at the war-mongering and fascist forces, who are pressuring the Kennedy Administration further to the Right. At the same time, every policy or action of Kennedy that plays into the hands of the Right should be sharply opposed and criticized, building up the pressures upon the Administration for a change of policy in the direction of peaceful co-existence and defense of democracy.

It is necessary to work for the widest united front of all labor, Negro people, peace and progressive forces in the country, embracing democratic elements of all political views, in a struggle against Big Business reaction and war danger. It is essential to organize a counter-offensive against Big Business attacks on the people -- for improving conditions at the expense of the monopolists, for jobs, for equal rights for the Negro people, and above all for the preservation of peace and democracy. In all this, the working class, the labor movement, should be the basis.

As I have already said, this is not simple. But it can be done. It has been done before during the Roosevelt days, particularly because of the role played by a resurgent labor movement. It can be done again. It will take great effort, sacrifice, and fighting spirit.

Above all, it requires a common outlook and united front activity in all fields by the Left and progressive forces, Communist and non-Communist. Without the unity of such forces in the ranks of labor, among the Negro people, in the youth movement, and among the fighters for peace and democracy, the promising popular movements now arising will remain disjointed and apart, prey to the mounting attacks of reaction.

(Continued on page 6)

3. LEFT-PROGRESSIVE UNITY

How is such unity to be attained? First, of course, it is necessary to reach a mutually agreed-upon outlook for the immediate period ahead, agreement on tactics and on programs. This requires discussion among all forces of the Left, in which past differences are subordinated to the need to find common ground to meet the onslaught of reaction. Still better, common action should develop around such issues and positions that can be immediately agreed upon, even while broader and longer-range discussions proceed.

Attitudes to Communist Party

One of the obstacles in some parts of the Left is a sharply critical or negative attitude to the Communist Party. Some of it is of older social-democratic or Trotskyite origin, but another current is of more recent vintage. This is the product in one way or another of the intensified campaign by Big Business against communism, of the renewed reactionary attacks, and of the recent crisis in the Communist Party.

Undoubtedly, the Party crisis contributed to a certain disorientation in the Left. While I realize that this cannot be dismissed with a sweep of the hand, the fact remains that the new reactionary attack opened by the Supreme Court decisions has created a new situation both for the Party and the entire Left.

For example, how can the position now be defended that the Communist Party is no longer needed in the United States? Those on the Left who claimed this should think over how it is that the reactionary majority of the Supreme Court, for its own motives and reasons, came to a similar conclusion.

Naturally, we have refused to accept this judgment, whether it comes from the High Court or elsewhere. On the contrary, we have made clear our firm determination to defend the Constitutional rights of the Party against every effort of the Department of Justice to force us to comply with the monstrous registration and other provisions of the anti-Communist laws.

Is this a service or disservice to the Left and to the cause of peace and democracy? Would it not be a disastrous setback to the Left and all forces of progress if those who wished to smash us or dissolve us had their way? Is not the launching of a new attack against us a signal that peace and democracy are in serious danger?

In fact, it was the clear fighting stand of the Communist Party which made possible the first victory in the struggle against the implementation of the Court decisions -- the staying of the mandate pending consideration of the petition for rehearing in the Fall term of the Supreme Court.

A very important lesson is to be learned from this. No matter what one's attitude may be towards the Communist Party, it must be recognized that the fight for its rights as a political party is a matter of defending the Bill of Rights and all democratic rights, and is the concern of all, especially of all Left, democratic, and peace forces, and not of the Communists alone. This is an old lesson, but sometimes it has to be learned anew.

Role of Communist Issue

Therefore, I think it is clear that the Left and progressive forces cannot permit themselves to be split on the Communist issue, if there is to be unity and common action. Refusal to work with Communists for defense of peace and democracy and for the people's needs is the first step, sometimes the decisive one, in splitting the people's forces. It is the wedge driven into the ranks of labor and the people by reaction, as its most potent weapon against the popular movements.

Anti-Communist attitudes in the ranks of the Left and progressive forces can only have the result of contributing to the aims of reaction by spreading the kind of ideological confusion that can render moving forces of the people helpless and ineffective.

Therefore, if unity is to be attained in the ranks of the Left as a means of stimulating wider activity -- if such unity means anything -- it must be unity of Communist and non-Communist forces, with the give and take that is required to reach minimum agreement. If there is one thing everyone should have learned from the history of the past decades it is the stalwart and indispensable role of Communists in the struggle against reactionary and war forces.

United Front Electoral Policy

Finally, let me emphasize what I think is a central objective towards which all forces on the Left are striving. If the tactic outlined in the previous section is correct, and I think it is, the need for an independent electoral policy for the Left and progressive forces around which broader peace and democratic forces can be mobilized, assumes extraordinary importance.

The Left and progressives, including ourselves, have not given this the seriousness it requires, for which we have not refrained from criticizing ourselves as can be seen from our report to the National Committee in January of this year.

The municipal elections in New York and other cities present an opportunity which should not be missed to take the initial steps toward an independent united front electoral policy, around the central issues of peace, equal rights, the people's needs, and democracy. In evolving such a policy and united front electoral tickets, we should also look ahead to the elections of 1962 and 1964, with the aim of presenting meaningful alternatives to labor, the Negro and other people's forces in terms of their needs and interests. This is a big task, and needs the unstinting attention and energy of the Left and progressive forces in all fields.

Action Needed Now

I am confident that the onslaught of reaction can be repulsed, and the country again set on the course of peace and democracy. The Communists, for their part, are ready to join with all other Left and progressive forces to establish the perspective and unity that is required if reaction is to be defeated and peace defended.

The Communists have no self-serving interest in urging unity of Left and progressive forces. Everyone recognizes that such unity is needed to defeat reaction and end the cold war. The situation itself begs for common actions, united fronts, and broader parallel movements--all serving the cause of peace and democracy.

It seems to me imperative that Left and progressive forces should not lose a moment in beginning now to find the common meeting ground, in fraternal discussions, for the united front approach and programs leading to common action for common objectives.

There should be a coming together of such forces in the ranks of labor, in the Negro rights movement, in the youth movement, among the advocates of peace. The effort should be made wherever possible, in the localities and cities and communities, not waiting for a nation-wide development, but contributing to it, building up the movement, giving it a living base on which it can flourish.

It is my hope that all the elements and currents of the Left will set such a movement into motion, that in their publications and organizations discussions of this kind should proceed. I am convinced that once this is set in motion, it will grow and spread with a speed and depth that will surprise all of us.

###

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

July 18, 1961

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This memorandum contains data concerning Sino-Soviet relations and information relating to the proposed merger of the July 26th Movement (Fidel Castro's party) and the Popular Socialist Party (Communist Party of Cuba).

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Major General Richard Collins, Director for Intelligence, the Joint Staff; and the intelligence agencies of the armed services.

Enclosure

100-428091

1 - Mr. Byron R. White (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because enclosure is so classified.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned ~~"Solo"~~ Internal Security - Communist, CFF:eab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to interested governmental agencies.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

CFF:kmo

(9)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

RECORDS

67 JUL 20 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

REC-7

19 JUL 19 1961

JUL 19 17 01 PM '61

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 18, 1961

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

Red China

During the latter part of June and early part of July, 1961, officials of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Canada advised that relations between Russia and Red China are still strained. Not one Chinese article is scheduled to be published during 1961 in the "World Marxist Review," a monthly theoretical publication of the international communist movement. Recently, however, the Soviet Union, at China's request, sent a number of railroad experts and chemical specialists to China. Because of the famine in Red China, the Soviet Union has recently sent the Chinese two large shipments of food.

Cuba

Officials of the International Departments of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia advised in late June and early July, 1961, that there will be a merger of the July 26th Movement (Fidel Castro's party) and the Popular Socialist Party (Communist Party of Cuba). Discussions concerning this merger have been and are now being held in Cuba and in Russia. Steps are being taken to merge these two parties, although no name has yet been selected for the proposed merged group. Neither Fidel Castro nor Blas Roca, General Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, wants to be head of the new merged party.

The Communist Party of Cuba, according to the International Department officials, has established Marxist-Leninist schools for the education of July 26th Movement functionaries. Fidel Castro is being taught the principles of Marxism-Leninism by a personal instructor. His brother Raul, who has been educated in these principles, is not taking instructions. If the merger of these two parties is not formally announced by the end of July, 1961, the announcement will be postponed for six months. If the announcement of this merger is postponed, it will be due to pressure applied by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which does not desire that the Cuban Communist Party "move too fast."

rw
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
FFF:kmo (14)

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE

100-428091-1360

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

Information was supplied by NY 694-S* and is contained in New York teletype dated 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, IS-C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:eab, wherein we recommended this information be disseminated to interested agencies of the Government. We are transmitting this information by letters, all dated 7-18-61, to Secretary of State Rusk, Director Dulles of CIA, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, The Joint Staff and the military intelligence agencies.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *mc34*

DATE: 7-17-61

FROM : MR. J. F. BLAND *JFB*SUBJECT: SOLO

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

ASAC Norman McCabe, New York Office, telephonically advised on 7-15-61 that it would be necessary to rent an appropriate room in a New York hotel for use in interviewing NY 694. Mr. McCabe advised that the room was necessary for security purposes and would be utilized for most of the week beginning 7-17-61.

Mr. McCabe also advised that a stenographer would be utilized during the interview in order to expedite the handling of voluminous material developed by the Informant on a recent trip.

ACTION:

Mr. McCabe was authorized to utilize the stenographer and to secure the appropriate room for use in handling the interview of the Informant. Submitted as a matter of record.

JFB:mjt *mjt*
 (7)

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. J. S. Johnson
- 1 - Mr. J. D. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. F. F. Fox
- 1 - Mr. J. F. Bland

EX-105

REC-98

100-428091-1361

25 JUL 18 1961

55 JUL 21 1961

FBI

Date: 7/17/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428991)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/17/61, NY 694-S* furnished to
SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES an itinerary
of the recently completed SOLO mission. This itinerary is
being furnished at this time by way of background:

6/17/61 Left NYC for Chicago
6:18 Left Chicago for Paris,
Air France Flight 030
6/19 Arrived Paris (Claridge Hotel)
Got Czechoslovakian Visa at
Czechoslovakian Embassy in Paris
6/20 Left for Prague -
Air France Flight 708
Arrived Prague, stayed at Hotel Prague
6/21 Left Prague for Moscow,
Soviet Jet Flight T104

Arrived Moscow,
stayed at Hotel Known^{as} "Hotel 132"

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637

GEJ:mm1

(7)

Approved: *GA Jam*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

66 JUL 20 1961

NY 100-134637

7/12/61

Left Moscow for Prague

Arrived Prague, stayed at Hotel Prague

7/13

Left Prague for Zurich, Switzerland -
Czechoslovakian Airlines Flight 545

1:00 pm Arrived Zurich

2:00 pm Left for Paris

Left Paris for NY -
Air France Flight 011

Arrived Idlewild Airport, NYC,
evening of 7/13

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 17, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dulles:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information relates to the views of the Soviets on the present war danger and their appraisal of President John F. Kennedy. Also included in this memorandum is information concerning a World Peace Congress proposed by the Soviet Union.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and its enclosure be restricted to a need-to-know basis. This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

REC-23

Sincerely yours,

100-428091-1363
19 JUL 19 1961

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:eab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Honorable Allen W. Dulles.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 17, 1961

BY LIAISON

JUL 17 3 09 PM '61

SOLO

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information relates to the views of the Soviets on the present war danger and their appraisal of President John F. Kennedy. Also included in this memorandum is information concerning a World Peace Congress proposed by the Soviet Union.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and its enclosure be restricted to a need-to-know basis. This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:cab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell.

FFF:kmo (7)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Personally Delivered 7/18/61

Document downgraded to Secret
Per 100-428091-1364

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

55 JUL 19 1961

REC-18

EX-107

19 JUL 19 1961

100-428091-1364

QW

13/K

FBI

Date: 7/12/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL, AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - CReBulet 6/14/61 and CGlet 6/23/61, captioned,
[REDACTED]

During a Solo contact with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, Soviet UN official, New York City, on 3/25/61, BARKOVSKY requested CG 5824-S* to ascertain the status of [REDACTED] a school teacher who was in the CP from 1950-59 while residing in California and was a person known to [REDACTED]

CP MEMBER

During the period of 6/9-11/61, CG 5824-S* had opportunity to discuss with [REDACTED] in New York City the matter relating to [REDACTED]. At that time [REDACTED] indicated that the name was vaguely familiar but he could not specifically recall the subject. [REDACTED] agreed to make inquiries and furnish this info to CG 5824-S*.

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (Enc. 4) (RM) (AMSD)
(1-100-134637) (SOLO)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-18

100-428091-1365

20 JUL 17 1961

EX-111

Approved: [Signature]

67 JUL 21 1961

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

On 7/12/61 a letter postmarked Berkeley, California, was received by the Chicago Office through a mail drop maintained for CG 5824-S*. This letter was addressed to R. Gorts, P.O. Box 8427, New Post Office, Chicago 80, Illinois.

The contents of this letter are as follows:

"Dear M:

[] was dropped about three years ago because of personal instability. He had gotten involved in theft where he worked and we severed connections both for his good and ours. He was fired, made restitution and went back on to his present occupation. He was subsequently involved in one of the hearings here and conducted himself in a responsible manner. His wife remained connected.

I hope that this will be helpful

Regards, []

b6
b7C

This letter has not been discussed with CG 5824-S* since this individual is currently in New York City. The contents of the letter, however, were telephonically furnished New York on 7/12/61. However, from a review of this letter, it is apparent that [] refers to [] and that [] is identical with []

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two exact typewritten copies of this letter. Enclosed herewith for New York is the original letter, the envelope in which it was received, and two exact typewritten copies of the letter.

New York is requested to transmit the original letter and envelope to CG 5824-S* in case during his current trip to New York opportunity presents itself for a Solo contact.

The contents of this letter will be discussed with CG 5824-S* upon his return and the info contained therein will be disseminated to appropriate offices in paraphrased form.

GALE

Dear Mr:

[] was dropped about three years ago because of personal instability. He had gotten involved in theft where he worked and we severed connections both for his good and ours. He was fired, made restitution and went back to his present occupation. He was subsequently involved in one of the hearings here and conducted himself in a responsible manner. His wife remained connected.

I hope that this will be helpful

Regards, []

b6
b7c

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

7/17/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY SOVIETS
IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS

ESP-R

(OO:NY)

050LO

As the Bureau is aware on 6/10/61, NY 694-S* made available \$100,000 which he had received from his Soviet principal in New York for use of the CP, USA.

A comparison of the series and serial numbers of the above money against the list maintained of money issued to the Soviets in New York and Washington, D.C., proved negative.

When the above money was inserted into the index maintained in captioned case, the following was observed:

The San Francisco Federal Reserve District issued the greater amount followed in order by New York, Chicago, and Richmond. The remaining monies were issued by the other eight Federal Reserve Districts.

There existed more than 100 examples of a serialization pattern below 100. There existed dozens of serialization patterns wherein the above money fell into serialization by less than ten numbers with money previously recovered in CP or espionage operations.

An interesting aspect of the above serialization patterns was that the money recovered in the GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE and MORRIS COHEN case in England was definitely from the same batch received on 6/10/61.

- 3 - Bureau (65-65405)(RM)
(1-100-428091)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (65-6696)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (65-5323)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-7842)(Info)(RM)
- 2 - New York (65-17696)
(1-100-134637)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
200 JUL 24 1961

LN:cah

93 JUL 26 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-15425-171

NY 65-17696

There were approximately ten examples of exact serialization and numerous examples of serialization below five and ten. The above serialization pattern was in San Francisco Federal Reserve District money.

The above information is not to be enclosed in report form.

Above for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* DATE: July 14, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

Norman H. McCabe, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, New York, called today and advised that NY 694-S* returned to the United States late last night. You will recall that informant departed on this ninth solo mission for Moscow, Russia, on June 18, 1961. *NY*

CONF. INFO

Informant has an appointment to see his doctor today because of ear trouble. He has suffered with this same ailment in the past. Informant said he plans to see Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), General Secretary, Gus Hall before Hall leaves New York City for the West Coast today and would like to see his brother CG 5824-S* who is presently in New York City. The New York Office expects to obtain the highlights of informant's trip to the Soviet Union by this evening, consistent with security and informant's physical condition, and promptly submit it to the Bureau.

ACTION:

For your information. We will keep you advised of pertinent details as they are developed. As in past solo missions New York has been instructed to expeditiously submit all pertinent material obtained so that same can be promptly disseminated to interested agencies.

FFF:jmc *jmc*
(5)

EX-116

REC-18

100-428091-1366

9 JUL 19 1961

62 JUL 21 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: July 18, 1961

To: Major General Richard Collins, USA
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2E966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This memorandum contains data concerning Sino-Soviet relations and information relating to the proposed merger of the July 26th Movement (Fidel Castro's party) and the Popular Socialist Party (Communist Party of Cuba).

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Enclosure

Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosure) BY LIAISON

Office of Special Investigations (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosure)
Department of the Army BY LIAISON

Attention: Chief, Security Division

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

REC-94

FFF:kmo

(11)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Egan _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

62 JUL 21 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 19 1961

JUL 19 1961

Document downgraded to secret
per 60324 in 6/20/03 by SP-6 JAC/RS

~~TOP SECRET~~

Major General Richard Collins, USA

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:cab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to interested governmental agencies.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Fox

July 18, 1961

BY LIAISON

0
Solo

Honorable Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

to A. L. L. 7/18/61

Jul 18 12 00 PM '61
FBI

My dear Mr. Dulles:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This memorandum contains data concerning Sino-Soviet relations and information relating to the proposed merger of the July 26th Movement (Fidel Castro's party) and the Popular Socialist Party (Communist Party of Cuba).

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~Top Secret~~. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

REC-19 100-428091-1368

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:cab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to interested governmental agencies.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

62 JUL 21 1961

TELETYPE ~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 18, 1961

BY LIAISON

0
Solo

Honorable Aileen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

*one Sullivan
7/19/61*

JUL 18 3 53 PM '61
FBI
RECEIVED

My dear Mr. Dulles:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information relates to momentous announcements scheduled to be made at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to convene in Moscow, Russia, on October 17, 1961.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and its enclosure be restricted to a need-to-know basis. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

REC-19

100-428091

JUL 19 1961

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:cab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Director of CIA.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

62 JUL 19 1961

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 18, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This memorandum contains data concerning Sino-Soviet relations and information relating to the proposed merger of the July 26th Movement (Fidel Castro's party) and the Popular Socialist Party (Communist Party of Cuba).

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:caab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to interested governmental agencies.

FFF:kmg
(7)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE ~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

55 JUL 25 1961

19 JUL 20 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 18, 1961

BY LIAISON

JUL 18 3 53 PM '61
FBI
RECEIVED

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information relates to momentous announcements scheduled to be made at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to convene in Moscow, Russia, on October 17, 1961.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and its enclosure be restricted to a need-to-know basis. This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

Delivered EX-116
7/18/61 Bc

REC-20 100-428091-131

19 JUL 20 1961

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "(Solo) Internal Security - Communist," FFF:eab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell.
FFF:kmo (7) 25

~~TOP SECRET~~

50 JUL 25 1961

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 17, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1- Mr. Belmont
 1- Mr. Sullivan
 1- Mr. Evans
 1- Mr. Baumgardner
 1- Mr. Fox

SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

My memorandum dated 7-15-61 furnished highlights of informant's ninth Solo trip to the Soviet Union and recommended that pertinent details be furnished to top officials of the Government including the Special Assistant to the President, P. Kenneth O'Donnell, and the Attorney General.

attached

Letters dated 7-17-61 to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell and the Attorney General, with enclosure, set forth information concerning the present war danger. For security reasons, we did not include in the material that our source, NY 694-S*, was actually present at the conference held in Moscow where this information was obtained nor did we supply the names of all the individuals present.

So that information contained in the enclosure to our letters will receive the proper impact, it is suggested that Assistant Director Evans personally deliver the material to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell and the Attorney General at which time he should orally inform Mr. O'Donnell and the Attorney General that our informant was ~~not~~ present and furnish the names of the following individuals who were also at the conference:

(First Name Unknown) Shevlyagin, Deputy to Boris Ponomarev, Head of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU);

Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, CCCPSU;

Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, Assistant to Mostovets and also Head of the United States Section of the International Department, CCCPSU;

Igor Michaelov, member of the International Department, CCCPSU and Deputy to Mostovets.

ACTION:

Enclosure If you agree, the above procedure will be carried out.

100-428091

FFF:sky (6)

56 JUL 24 1961

EX-109 REC-53 100-428091-1372

JUL 19 1961

ff

DECODED COPY

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

☐ Radio

☒ Teletype

URGENT 7-15-61 3:10 AM BC

TO DIRECTOR 4

FROM SAC NEW YORK 150350

FD
Baumgardner
Brady

SOLO, IS - C. ON JULY 14, 1961, NY 694-S* WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TRIP ABROAD FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. FOR A PERIOD OF EIGHT DAYS HE ATTENDED IN MOSCOW A "SECRET SERVICE SCHOOL" WHERE HE TOOK AN INTENSIFIED COURSE IN MICROFILMING, IN INVISIBLE INKS AND IN CODES AND CIPHERS. ACCORDING TO THE INFORMANT, ON THE SECOND DAY OF HIS TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, HEAD OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CC CPSU, TOLD HIM THAT "THREE COMRADES WILL TAKE YOU IN AND MAKE YOU AN EXPERT" WITH REGARD TO MICROFILMING, INVISIBLE INKS AND CODES AND CIPHERS. ACCORDING TO THE INFORMANT, IT APPARENTLY HAD BEEN DECIDED BEFORE HIS ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW THAT HE TAKE THIS COURSE IN ORDER TO IMPROVE HIS OPERATIONS. WITH VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY (SOVIET UN OFFICIAL), THE INFORMANT'S SOVIET CONTACT IN THE U.S. HE ALSO BELIEVES THAT IT WAS INTENDED THAT HE RECEIVE HIS TRAINING TO FACILITATE FURNISHING TO MOSCOW INFORMATION REGARDING THE OPERATIONS OF VALENTINE GREGORY BURTAN WHO IS FURNISHING INFORMATION TO THE CPUSA CONCERNING THE TRADE UNION SITUATION IN AFRICA. ACCORDING TO THE INFORMANT HE HAD A SEPARATE INSTRUCTOR FOR EACH OF THE ABOVE NAMED COURSES, WHICH WERE GIVEN TO HIM IN PRIVATE APARTMENTS IN MOSCOW. ONE PYOTR LNU, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF SOVIET AGENTS IN THE US, STAYED WITH THE INFORMANT THROUGHOUT THE LATTERS TRAINING PERIOD, ACTING AS HIS INTERPRETER. THE INFORMANT ADVISED THAT ON SUNDAY, JULY 9, WHEN HE WAS PREPARING TO RETURN TO THE US HE WAS NOTIFIED THAT HIS

RUSSIA
U.S.A.

116
99 25 Memo *Baumgardner* to REG-36
Sullivan 7/15/61 PFF: *sent*
50 JUL 25 1961
100-428091-1373
12 JUL 20 1961 5 *7/4*

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM SAC NEW YORK 150350

RETURN TRIP HAD BEEN CANCELLED, NO REASON BEING GIVEN FOR THE SAID CANCELLATION. BELIEVING THAT HE WAS IN TROUBLE, HE DESTROYED ALL THE CODED NOTES HE HAD PREPARED WHILE IN MOSCOW. HE FLUSHED THEM DOWN THE DRAIN. HE STATES THAT IT WILL TAKE HIM THE NEXT TWO DAYS TO RECONSTRUCT HIS NOTES AND IF HE WERE INTERVIEWED, HE COULD NOT POSSIBLY FURNISH INFORMATION BUT RATHER SUCH INTERVIEWS WOULD DELAY THE ACTUAL FURNISHING OF THE INFORMATION HE OBTAINED ON HIS TRIP. INFORMANT WILL AGAIN BE INTERVIEWED ON MONDAY PER HIS REQUEST. NO LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BEING PREPARED ON THE CONTENTS OF THIS TELETYPE DUE TO ITS NATURE.

RECEIVED:

3:24 AM TELETYPE

3:28 AM CODING UNIT

ECD

Bevington
Mr. Tolson

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

July 21, 1961

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This memorandum contains data concerning Soviet comments with respect to Henry Winston, recently released Smith Act subject, and information with respect to the World Youth Forum scheduled to be held in Moscow, Russia, on July 25, 1961.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "~~Top Secret~~."

100-428091

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Byron R. White (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-20-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist" FFF:blw

FFF:blw
(9)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 JUL 21 1961

REG-21

~~TOP SECRET~~

19 JUL 24 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

July 21, 1961

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

050/6

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum relates to retirement plans on the part of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and data concerning American-Soviet diplomacy in Moscow, Russia.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~

100-428091

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Byron R. White (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-20-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:blw.

FF:blw

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

67 JUL 24 1961

REC-15

19 JUL 24 1961

JUL 21 1 52 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

100-428091-1376

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 18, 1961

BY LIAISON

JUL 19 3 53 PM '61
FBI
REC'D - READING ROOM

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Solo

My dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information relates to momentous announcements scheduled to be made at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to convene in Moscow, Russia, on October 17, 1961.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and its enclosure be restricted to a need-to-know basis. This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours

REC-68

100-428091-1377

100-428091

Enclosure

EX-107

JUL 20 1961

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 7-15-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:cab, which discloses information in the memorandum would be furnished to the Secretary of State.

FFF:kmo

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Fox

July 21, 1961

BY LIAISON

JUL 21 1 52 PM '61
FBI
REC-READING ROOM

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum relates to retirement plans on the part of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and data concerning American-Soviet diplomacy in Moscow, Russia.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091
Enclosure

✓ Delivered
7/21/61
Fge

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-20-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:blw

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FFF:blw
(7)

REC-128/428091-1378
JUL 24 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

55 JUL 24 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

The Director's letter of July 17, 1961, to Kenneth O'Donnell at the White House was delivered to him the first thing this morning.

This letter furnishes information received from our informant as to the views of the Soviets on the present war danger and their appraisal of the President. The circumstances under which this information was developed by our informant were outlined to Mr. O'Donnell.

When I arrived at the White House O'Donnell was with the President. He regularly sees the President the first thing after the President arrives in his office each morning. When O'Donnell came out of the President's office McGeorge Bundy and the President's military aide went in to brief the President.

O'Donnell stated the information furnished by the Bureau was most important. He is to see that the President gets this data just as soon as McBundy and the General leave. O'Donnell indicated he knew the President would be most appreciative as this information is vital in relation to the Berlin situation which the President has under constant attention at this time.

O'Donnell said he fully appreciated why it was necessary to give him some of the circumstances surrounding this information orally, and he is to orally pass this along to the President. O'Donnell said that if the State Department knew of our informant it would be in the "New York Times" the next day. It was obvious from O'Donnell's comments that the President is very disturbed at the inability of the State Department to get anything really accomplished. O'Donnell characterized their lack of action as timidity. He said the President had indicated to the State Department that he wanted to issue a proclamation on captive nations, but that the State Department was dragging its feet because of a fear such a proclamation would antagonize the Russians. O'Donnell stated it was obvious firm action was required, but the President was not getting much help from the State Department in this regard.

CAE:jh
(7)

REC-10

JUL 21 1961

INVEST.

61 JUL 28 1961
 JUL 24 1961
 XEROX
 vpo

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: SOLO

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

On the basis of O'Donnell's reaction here and his past expressions of confidence in the FBI, it is believed we should bring to O'Donnell's attention major items which would be of interest to the President. This will supplement our information furnished to the Attorney General which is relayed by him to the President. Ordinarily the Attorney General does this orally. It would be well to have some of these matters brought to the President's attention in writing. O'Donnell can do this. He has been obviously impressed with our factual, concise, direct memoranda. O'Donnell is also close to the Attorney General and many matters generally of a minor nature between the Attorney General and the President are funneled through O'Donnell. Because of this there should be no resentment or ill feeling on the part of the Attorney General if we furnish important information to O'Donnell on a selective basis.

If the Director approves, we will start giving information on major matters to O'Donnell for the President's use.

BZ *[initials]* } I agree
A very good suggestion.
[initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 15, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. S. Donahoe
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Fox

SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

Pursuant to instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), NY 694-S* departed the United States on 6-18-61 for the Soviet Union. He returned from this Ninth Solo Mission the night of 7-13-61 and has supplied us with the following high lights of his trip:

Secret Service School

For eight days NY 694-S* attended in Moscow, Russia, a "secret service school" where he took an intensified course in micro-filming, in invisible inks, and in codes and ciphers. Apparently, the Russians feel this course will improve the informant's operations with Vladimir B. Barkovsky, the Soviet United Nations official in New York City and informant's contacts in the United States.

The War Danger

* On 7-7-61 NY 694-S* attended a conference with officials of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) and was instructed to convey to Gus Hall this message. For many months to come the war danger and its accompanying tensions are going to be much greater than the present and will reach such a high pitch as to indicate that war is imminent. The United States will be responsible for most of the tensions created by the war danger, but the Soviet Union will counter these added tensions (by a Soviet aviation show and speeches by Khrushchev). Regardless of what happens, the peace pact with East Germany will be signed as scheduled (by the end of the year). Despite these maneuvers, the Soviets are desirous of avoiding war if possible and will attempt to effect world "peace". They plan to stage a World Peace Congress - place and date not yet decided - and have instructed Hall to give priority in helping to mobilize this Congress. * The purpose of this Congress, which has not as yet been announced, is to pin the onus upon the United States for responsibility of world tensions.

100-428091

FFF:eab
 (7)

67 JUL 25 1961

COPY TO MR. TOLSON

11 JUL 25 1961

100-428091-1380

57

Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

Soviet Appraisal of President Kennedy * - *indirect memo* 7/17

Timur Timofeev (Timmy Dennis), son of the late CPUSA National Chairman Eugene Dennis, is presently employed at the International Department of the CCCPSU. Timofeev learned from Khrushchev's personal political secretary that at the end of the first day's conference between Kennedy and Khrushchev in Vienna, Austria (6-3/4-61), Khrushchev remarked that Kennedy was "young and green." At the end of the second day's conference Khrushchev remarked that "today was quite different." Khrushchev characterized Kennedy as "clever, tough, and sagacious." Aleksei Ajubei, Khrushchev's son-in-law, told Timofeev that Ajubei and another Soviet journalist who visited the United States during June, 1961, and who had a private conference with President Kennedy, came to this country principally to "size up" the President and his Administration. The journalist concluded that Kennedy is intelligent and has put himself in an independent position by surrounding himself with men of different viewpoints. The one bad influence is Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, whom the journalists described as dangerous, prejudiced, dogmatic and "thinking in the past."

The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union *memo* 7/18

Timofeev advised informant that momentous decisions will be made at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which will be held 10-17-61; date of Congress not as yet publicly disclosed. There will be announcements: (1) of the "end of the proletarian dictatorship" in the Soviet Union; (2) that the present privileges of the Soviet Government and Party functionaries will be drastically reduced; (3) a proposal will be made that seizing power in an industrial capitalist country should not be a monopoly only of the Communist Party - outside groups jointly should seize power together with the Party; and (4) that two new secretaries of the CCCPSU will be appointed to replace Otto V. Kuusinen and Pyotr N. Pospelov (names of tentative candidates have been supplied by Timofeev).

Red China *memo* 7/18

Relations between Russia and Red China are still strained. In the last 30 days, however, the Soviet Union, at China's request, has sent a number of railroad experts and chemical specialists into China. Because of famine conditions in China, the Soviet Union recently sent to the Chinese two large shipments of food.

Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

Cuba

Mem 7/18

Discussions have been and are now being held in Cuba and in Moscow, Russia, and steps are being taken to merge the July 26th Movement (Castro's Party) and the Popular Socialist Party (Communist Party of Cuba). Neither Castro nor Blas Roca, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, wants to be head of the proposed new merged group. The Cuban Communist Party has established Marxist-Leninist schools for the education of July 26th Movement functionaries and Castro has a personal instructor teaching him Marxism-Leninism. If the merger is not announced by the end of July, 1961, it will be postponed for six months.

ACTION:

For your information. Details of this Ninth Solo Mission are being expeditiously furnished by the New York Office and memoranda are being prepared under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification so that pertinent data can be disseminated to the Special Assistant to the President, P. Kenneth O'Donnell; the Attorney General; the Secretary of State; and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. You will be promptly advised of further developments.

7
Bz

Eff

Expedite
✓

F B I

Date: 7/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/18/61, NY 694-S* advised SAS GEORGE EDWIN JONES and ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

While in Moscow during July, 1961, the informant visited WILLIAM Z. FOSTER at a rest home outside Moscow. FOSTER greeted NY 694-S* cordially and seemed pleased when the latter stated that he brought best wishes to FOSTER from numerous CPUSA functionaries. Informant purposely avoided discussion of political subjects and the conversation was general in nature.

Suddenly, in the middle of a conversation about other matters, FOSTER shouted at NY 694-S*, "Are they still fighting centrists?" NY 694-S* believes that FOSTER now is suffering from paranoia.

No letterhead memorandum is being submitted herewith inasmuch as it is believed that to disseminate the above information would jeopardize the security of NY 694-S*.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM) REC-95
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY (134-9a) (INV) (41)
1 - NY (100-134637) (41)

ACB:mm1
(7)

cc - Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JUL 25 1961

FBI

Date: 7/17/61

REC-2287
REC-44 851

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Philips
Bluff
Bluff
Brigman
Purget

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Discussion Concerning World Books, 747 Broadway, New York City, By An Official of International Book, Moscow, USSR."

The source of the information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES, on 7/17/61.

The conversation referred to in letterhead memorandum took place on 6/22/61, at the office of International Book, located in the Foreign Ministry Building in Moscow in the presence of the President of International Book, whose name is not known to NY 694-S*.

At the conclusion of remarks of Belostozky, NY 694-S* stated that [redacted] was personally selected for the position with World Books by GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, and that based on the permission of a Soviet representative in Washington, D.C., the CP, USA has spent over \$10,000 on World Books and has contracted for a three-year lease at \$300.00 per month.

- ③ - Bureau (100-428091) (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637

REC-44 EX-116

JUL 18 1961

GEJ:mm1
(7)

ENCLOSURE

57 AUG 1 1961

Approved:

Sent:

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

779-610777

SEC.

NY 100-134637

BELOSTOZKY stated that International Book would agree to the idea of a chain of book stores throughout the United States; would be willing to extend up to \$250,000 in credits; give 70% discount on price; give \$10,000 in cash for reserve capital if some acceptable person other than [redacted] were to be [redacted] World Books.

b6
b7C

NY 694-S* advised BELOSTOZKY that his comments will be told to GUS HALL. It was agreed that another meeting would be established in the first week in August, 1961, with ISADORE WOFSKY representing the United States.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memorandum concerning the conversation is only known to the three individuals and the letterhead memorandum is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its very nature, it would disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline, as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/20/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
July 17, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: Discussion Concerning World Books,
747 Broadway, New York City, New York,
By An Official Of International Book,
Moscow, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, furnished the following information in
July, 1961:

An individual by the name of Belostozky, whose
first name is unknown, an official of International Book,
Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), who had
recently returned from a trip to the United States where he
carried on an investigation of the Four Continent Book
Corporation and its past accounts and looked into the
situation of World Books, 747 Broadway, New York City, New
York, recently made the following observations:

In reference to [redacted] who is [redacted]
World Books for the Communist Party, United States of America
(CP, USA), Belostozky stated that he had looked into the
[redacted] problem" and is definitely of the opinion
that [redacted] is not the person who should be dealing with
them (International Book) in publications and matters
pertaining to credits and subscriptions.

b6
b7C

Belostozky stated that the reason for this is that
[redacted] is irresponsible and is a troublemaker who was
fired from Four Continent Book Corporation for stealing money,
although this was never proven.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1382
ENCLOSURE |

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: Discussion Concerning World Books,
747 Broadway, New York City, New York,
By An Official Of International Book,
Moscow, USSR

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., the Four Continent Book Corporation, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. One of the foreign principals listed in this registration is the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Moscow, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Belostozky stated that because of his past reputation and because of it being public record that Phil Frankfeld is a convicted Communist, that Frankfeld should not have any connections at all with International Book because this would build a case with the United States Government as a link between the Russians and the CP, USA. Belostozky further stated that there are agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Four Continent Book Corporation and that too much is already known of Frankfeld and World Books and that he, Frankfeld, opened up this store for the CP, USA in competition to Four Continent Book Corporation.

According to the source, the resolution of above-described problem was deferred to a later date.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

July 21, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum relates to retirement plans on the part of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and data concerning American-Soviet diplomacy in Moscow, Russia.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This communication is being classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-20-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:blw.

FFF:blw
(7)

63 JUL 26 1961

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

READING ROOM

JUL 21 1 52 PM '61

EX-116

REC-98

Delivered
7/21/61 PAX

100-428091-1383

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "Wad" and "7931K".

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

July 21, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This memorandum contains data concerning Soviet comments with respect to Henry Winston, recently released Smith Act subject, and information with respect to the World Youth Forum scheduled to be held in Moscow, Russia, on July 25, 1961.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure ~~"Top Secret."~~ This information is being furnished to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan, dated 7-20-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist".
FFF:blw.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FFF:blw

JUL 26 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

REC-95

19 JUL 24 1961

JUL 21 3 20 PM '61
READING ROOM
FBI
Delivered
7/21/61
vge

F B I

Date: 7/19/61

REC-91

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 7/17/61, NY 694-S* furnished to SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES the Program of the Soviet Aviation Show which took place in Moscow, USSR, on Sunday, 7/9/61.

The informant advised that he attended this air show and was escorted there by IDA STALROVA GORBANOV whom informant described as knowing nothing at all regarding airplanes. GORBANOV, according to informant, is presently escorting around the Soviet Union.

Two Photostats of this program is enclosed herewith for the Bureau. One Photostat is enclosed herewith for Chicago.

1st Col Adv. Liaison, USAF,
 advised SA James O'Connor, 7/20/61
 they have copy of encl.

EX-116

REC-91

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - New York (134-91) (Inv) (41)
 1 - New York (100-13463741)

17 JUL 20 1961

GEJ:rvs
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved:
Special Agent in ChargeSent M Per

56 JUL 27 1961

Program of Soviet
Aviation Day
Sunday July 9th
Moscow



ДЕНЬ
ВОЗДУШНОГО ФЛОТА
СССР



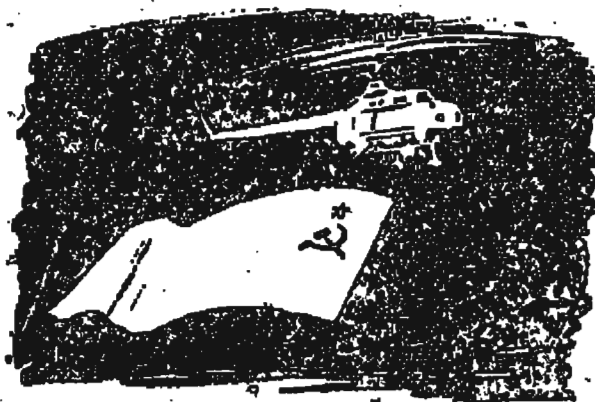
*Рекв
Воздушного Флота*
СССР

П Р О Г Р А М М А

Тушино
Аэродром
Центрального аэроклуба
Союза ССР
имени В. П. Чкалова

ВОЗДУШНЫЙ ПАРАД
в честь
Дня Воздушного Флота СССР
июль 1961 год

Главный руководитель --
Главный маршал авиации К. А. ВЕРШНИН
Заместитель Главного руководителя
и Командующий воздушным парадом
Маршал авиации С. И. РУДЕНКО



ОТКРЫТИЕ ВОЗДУШНОГО ПАРАДА

1. Сигнал: «Слушайте все» — играют фанфаристы.
2. Оркестр исполняет гимн Советского Союза. Проводится артиллерийский салют.
3. Пролет группы самолетов, изображающих слово «ЛЕНИН»

Праздничный фейерверк

Через аэродром пролетает группа из 44 самолетов ЯК-18, образуя в воздухе слово «ЛЕНИН». При подходе к аэродрому с земли излетают огни фейерверка, оканчивающие летящую группу самолетов.

Командир группы самолетов — летчик

В. Е. ШУМИЛОВ

ВЕРТОЛЕТНОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

Руководитель — генерал-майор авиации

И. Г. ПЕТУХОВ

4. Полет группы вертолетов со знаменами и спортсменками

Над аэродромом в колонне по одному пролетают 19 вертолетов МИ-1. Под вертолетами подвешены Государственный флаг СССР, флаги союзных республик и площадки со спортсменками — представителями ДОСААФ союзных республик в национальных костюмах. За ними летят 3 вертолета МИ-1 со знаменами ВВС, ДОСААФ, ГВФ.

Командир группы вертолетов — летчик

А. А. ЛУЦЕНКО

5. Пролет группы вертолетов со спутниками, кабиной корабля «Восток» и портретом на ней Ю. А. Гагарина

Командир группы вертолетов — подполковник

В. И. ДОБРОВОЛЬСКИЙ

6. Перевоска дома тяжелой вертолетом-краном и установка его на аэродроме Тушино

К аэродрому подходит вертолет-кран с домом. Зависает в воздухе, производится установка дома на подготовленную площадку на аэродроме Тушино.

Летчик вертолета-крана

Р. Н. КАПРЕЛЯН

7. Полет 5 вертолетов с высадкой девушек-спортсменок для вручения цветов руководителям Партии и Правительства. Выполнение упражнений физкультурниками на трапециях и кольцах под вертолетами

Пять вертолетов Ми-1 производят посадку на аэродроме Тушино и высаживают девушек-спортсменок с цветами. Девушки садятся в открытые автомашины и следуют к правительственной трибуне для вручения цветов руководителям Партии и Правительства.

В это время спортсмены аэродромы занимают места на кольцах и трапециях, подвешенных под вертолетами. Вертолеты поднимаются на 50 м и спортсмены выполняют упражнения.

После выполнения упражнений вертолеты высаживают спортсменов и покидают аэродром.

Вместе с ними уходит с аэродрома и вертолет-кран.

Командир группы вертолетов - летчик

В. В. РЯХОВСКИЙ

8. Полет группы тяжелых вертолетов с посадкой на аэродроме Тушино и выгрузкой техники. Пролет новых вертолетов конструкции МИ-1А М. И. и КАМО-А Н. И.

Индивидуальный пилотаж на вертолете МИ-1.

Командир группы тяжелых вертолетов - полковник

И. А. МЕЛЬНИЧУК

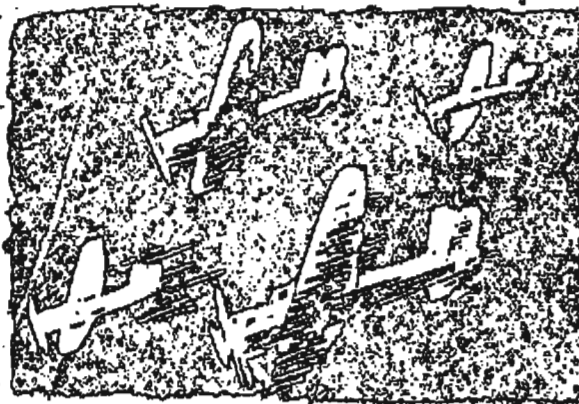
Пилотаж на вертолете МИ-1 выполняет летчик

А. Ф. ШАРОВ

9. Полет винтокрыла с посадкой на аэродроме Тушино

Летчик винтокрыла

Л. К. ЕФИМОВ



ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ СПОРТИВНЫХ И ГРАЖДАНСКИХ САМОЛЕТОВ

Руководитель — генерал-майор авиации

И. В. БЕЛОВ

10. Встречный пилотаж 2 планеров

Самолеты ЯК-12 с двумя планерами подходят к аэродрому. Перед отцепкой планеристы включают трапсеры. После отцепки ведущий выполняет переворот на горке, ведомый — петлю Нестерова, затем оба планера одновременно выполняют перевороты. Поравнявшись друг с другом, планеристы одновременно выполняют петлю Нестерова, расходятся в противоположных направлениях, выполняют перевороты на горке и сближаются на встречных курсах.

Поравнявшись, повторяют этот комплекс. Затем выполняют переворот и замыкают спираль. В правом пеленге пикируют до высоты 50 м., делают горку, разворот и заходят на посадку на аэродром Тушино.

Ведущий летчик самолетов —

М. Г. ПЫЛАЕВА

Планеристы —

В. М. МАХОВ, В. М. ОХОНЬКО

11. Групповой пилотаж 12 планеров

Группа планеров на буксире самолетов ЯК-12 подходит к аэродрому в правом пеленге.

После отцепки планеры перестраиваются в колонну и выполняют: восьмерку, спираль влево, спираль вправо, после чего тройками в правом пеленге производят посадку на аэродроме Тушино.

Командир группы самолетов — летчик

Е. И. КОСТИН

Командир группы планеров — планерист

П. Н. ЮДИН

12. Полет 2 спортивных самолетов («голова к голове»)

Самолеты подходят к аэродрому в правом пеленге. До границы аэродрома ведущий выполняет полубочку

и переходит в перевернутый полет; ведомый подстраивается к ведущему. В таком положении самолеты над центром аэродрома выполняют вираж. Затем проходят над аэродромом. На границе аэродрома ведущий выполняет левую полубочку и переходит в нормальный полет.

В правом пеленге покидают аэродром.

Летчики самолетов —

В. М. ВОЛОВЕНЬ и В. А. ОВСЯНКИН

**13. Групповой пилотаж 4 спортивных самолетов
в строю «ромб»**

Самолеты выполняют: обратную петлю Нестерова, петлю Нестерова, поворот на горке, полупетлю с выходом на спину, обратную петлю Нестерова, боевой разворот, роспуск веером в вертикальной плоскости, вираж в горизонтальной плоскости.

Уход с аэродрома на спину в колонне по одному.

Командир группы самолетов — летчик

А. Н. СТУДЕНОВ

**14. Групповой пилотаж спортсменок-летчиц на 8
и спортсменов-летчиков на 21 спортивном
самолете**

Восемь самолетов, пилотируемых спортсменками-летчицами, в правом пеленге подходят к аэродрому и выполняют: левый вираж с размыканием между самолетами, две петли Нестерова по спиральной траектории, полупетлю правую, две петли левые по спиральной траектории, полупетлю вправо, переворот влево, вираж левый с переходом в спираль.

В то время, когда выполняется спираль, к аэродрому тремя группами по 7 самолетов каждая в правом пеленге подходят спортсмены-летчики. Размыкаются на вираже с выходом в колонну и выполняют: две левые петли по спиральной траектории, полупетлю Нестерова, разворот на 180°, последовательно левый переворот, вираж, спираль.

Командир группы спортсменок-летчиц

Р. М. ШИХИНА

Командир группы спортсменов-летчиков

П. А. ЧИВКИН

**15. Пролет группы реактивных спортивных самолетов
и показ индивидуального пилотажа**

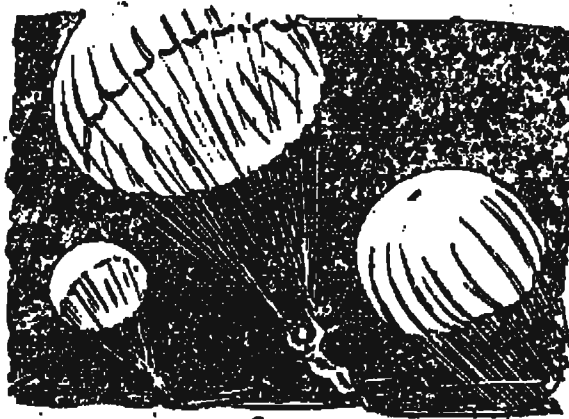
Выполняет пилотаж летчик

А. П. БОГОРОДСКИЙ

**16. Пролет пассажирских самолетов ТУ-114, ТУ-124,
ТУ-104, ИЛ-18, АН-10, АН-24 и морского
самолета**

Колонну самолетов ведет летчик

А. К. ВИТКОВСКИЙ



ВОЕННОЕ ВОЗДУШНО-ДЕСАНТНОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

Руководители — Маршал авиации

Н. С. СКРИПКО

Генерал-полковник

И. В. ТУТАРИНОВ

17. Групповой прыжок 5 парашютистов с самолета АН-2 (пристрелочный)

Летчик самолета —

В. А. АФИНОГЕНОВ

Старший группы парашютистов —

И. Ф. ГОНОВОВЛЕВ

18. Групповой комбинированный прыжок 3 парашютистов с отцепкой куполов в воздухе, 8 парашютистов с задержкой и раскрытием парашютов 20-сек. и 6 парашютистов («пирамида») с трех самолетов АН-2

Старшие групп парашютистов —

Ф. А. ПОБЕРЕЖНЮК,

И. А. КРАВЦОВ и А. А. КРЮКОВ

19. Групповой прыжок 16 мастеров парашютного спорта с тяжелого военно-транспортного самолета

Летчик самолета — подполковник

И. Н. МИХЕЕВ

Старший группы парашютистов — майор

Л. П. СУХИНИН

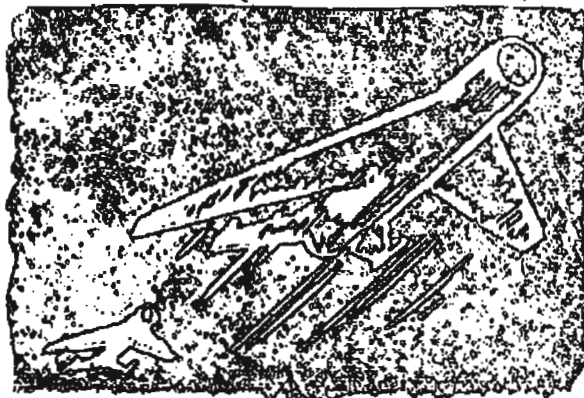
20. Выброска воздушного десанта с 30 тяжелых военно-транспортных самолетов

Командир группы самолетов — полковник

С. Д. БУДЬКО

Командир воздушного десанта — подполковник

Н. И. КУЗНЕЦОВ



ВОЕННОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

Руководитель — генерал-лейтенант авиации

Е. М. ГОРБАТЮК

21. Индивидуальный пилотаж на сверхзвуковом реактивном истребителе

Выполняется: петля Нестерова, поворот на пикировании на 180° , горка с углом 90° и поворот на горке на 180° , полупетля с двумя горизонтальными бочками, переворот, горка с двумя восходящими бочками, переворот, бочка на пикировании, горка с двумя восходящими бочками, переворот, бочка на пикировании. Уход с аэродрома горкой.

Летчик самолета — майор

В. И. ШВЕЦОВ

22. Пилотаж 4 сверхзвуковых реактивных истребителей

К аэродрому подходят в кильватере четгаре самолета. Ведущий самолет горкой с углом 80° уходит с аэродрома, второй и третий следуют за ним. Заходящий выполняет горку с углом 80° с двумя бочками.

Командир группы самолетов подполковник

С. М. ПЕРОВСКИЙ

Выполняет пилотаж подполковник

И. П. ЩЕРБЕНА

23. Групповой пилотаж 4 сверхзвуковых реактивных истребителей в строю «ромб»

Выполняется горка, переворот на горке, петля Нестерова с поворотом на пикировании на 180° , полупетля, переворот, уход с аэродрома горкой.

Командир группы самолетов — подполковник

В. М. ФОКИН

4. Пилотаж 3 сверхзвуковых реактивных самолетов

К аэродрому подходят три самолета в строю «клин». Выполняют вертикальный маневр. Правый и левый ведомые делают горку с углом $60-70^\circ$ с отворота вправо и влево. Ведущий выполняет полупетлю с горкой.

Командир группы самолетов — майор

Г. В. БАРЫЧЕВ

25. Групповой пилотаж 5 реактивных истребителей в строю «клин»

Выполняется: петля Нестерова с поворотом на инверсии на 180° , переворот на горке, полупетля, переворот, уход с аэродрома горкой.

Командир группы самолетов — полковник

П. Ф. МАНТУРОВ

26. Пролет тяжелых самолетов-ракетоносцев в колонне.

(Впереди флагман в сопровождении семи реактивных истребителей)

Флагманский самолет ведет — подполковник

А. И. КРАВЦОВ

Командир группы сопровождения — подполковник

И. Я. МАЙОРОВ

Ведущий колонны — подполковник

Н. П. ДЕРГАЧ

27. Пролет самолетов-ракетоносцев в колонне

Ведущий колонны — подполковник

В. М. ДУБИНА

28. Пролет морских самолетов

Ведущий — подполковник

Н. И. АНДРИЕВСКИЙ

29. Пролет тяжелых сверхзвуковых самолетов в колонне

Ведущий колонны — летчик

А. Д. КАЛИНА

30. Пролет легких сверхзвуковых самолетов в колонне

Ведущий колонны — полковник

Е. И. КРАВЦОВ

31. Пролет сверхзвуковых истребителей с ракетами в колонне

При проходе аэродрома Тушино замыкающее звено делает горку.

Ведущий колонны — генерал-майор авиации

С. Н. АСТАХОВ

32. Пролет сверхзвуковых самолетов специального назначения в колонне

При проходе аэродрома Тушино замыкающее звено делает горку.

Ведущий колонны — полковник

И. И. ШИНКАРЕНКО

33. Пролет сверхзвуковых истребителей с ракетами в колонне

При проходе аэродрома Тушино замыкающее звено делает горку.

Ведущий колонны — полковник

М. К. КАСНЕРИЦ

34. Пролет сверхзвуковых многоцелевых самолетов в колонне

Ведущий колонны — полковник

Ф. М. СОБОЛЕВСКИЙ

35. Пролет сверхзвукового тяжелого самолета в сопровождении 2 истребителей

36. Пролет легкого самолета

37. Пролет истребителя

38. Пролет истребителя

39. Пролет истребителя

40. Пролет истребителя

41. Пролет самолета с жидкостным реактивным двигателем

42. Взлет с аэродрома Тушино сверхзвукового реактивного истребителя

43. «Воздушный салют» — преодолением сверхзвуковыми реактивными истребителями звукового барьера

Командир группы самолетов — подполковник

И. Е. АБРАМОВ

ЗАКРЫТИЕ ВОЗДУШНОГО ПАРАДА

44. В воздух поднимаются шары с лозунгами:

«Слава КПСС».

«Слава советскому народу».

«Миру — мир».

45. Производится массовый выпуск объемных шаров
с разноцветными флажками.

Тир. 80.000

Цена 10 коп.

Зак. 134

Тел. Изд-ва ДОСААФ



1961

FBI

Date: 7/19/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Belmont_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Evans_____
Mr. Malone_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Ingram_____
Miss Gandy_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Information Concerning Recent Visit of Soviet Journalists to the United States".

The source of the information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/17/61.

The information contained in the letterhead was furnished directly to informant by ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN during informant's stay in Moscow, USSR, during period 6/21-7/12/61.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memorandum concerning the conversation is known only to two individuals and the letterhead memorandum is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because by its nature it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.

- 100-14374
- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encl. 7) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (134-91) (INV.) (41)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

GEJ:mc

(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

cc - Fox 62 JUL 26 1961
cc - [unclear]

100-428091-1380

16 JUL 20 1961

INT. SEC.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~TOP SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
July 19, 1961

100-428091

Re: Information Concerning Recent
Visit of Soviet Journalists
to the United States

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

According to Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, who is the Assistant to Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU), he was a member of the Delegation of Soviet Journalists that toured the United States recently. Grechukhin advised of the highlights of the Delegation's talk and interview with President John F. Kennedy at the White House in Washington, D.C. Grechukhin said that the interview granted to them by President Kennedy was for fifteen minutes, and that they were disappointed that it was such a short time. They wanted to have more time to ask questions and have serious political talks with President Kennedy.

When the Delegation entered the White House they were escorted into the Theodore Roosevelt Room and President Kennedy met them there. President Kennedy spoke about Theodore Roosevelt and explained the pictures on the wall and of various items of interest concerning Theodore Roosevelt. Grechukhin stated that the Delegation was most impatient because President Kennedy was doing all the talking and the Delegation wanted to ask President Kennedy questions previously decided upon. When their time was almost over, they were finally able to ask President Kennedy one question - "Why, Mr. President, do not your newspapers print true accounts and stories that are sent to them by our newspapers?" President Kennedy answered, "In our country we have freedom of the press and the newspapers print what they want."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-428091-1386
~~TOP SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

Re: Information Concerning Recent
Visit of Soviet Journalists
to the United States

According to Grechukhin, the Soviet journalists
thought that President Kennedy was a very clever man in that
he spent considerable time explaining about Theodore Roosevelt
and very cleverly avoided being asked any questions by these
journalists.

*personally read &
documented to White House
7-17-61*

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

July 24,

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. Information in this memorandum relates to the mental condition of Paul Robeson, Sr., the noted singer, and William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus of the Communist Party, USA, who are both currently in the Soviet Union. Also contained in this memorandum is information concerning Igor Michaelov, reportedly selected as the Soviet Ambassador to Poland. A report that members of the World Federation of Trade Unions are being invited to Albania by the Albanian Communist Party is also contained in the enclosed memorandum.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "~~Top Secret~~."

100-428091

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Byron R. White (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~" because enclosure is so classified. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-21-61 captioned "Solo Internal Security - Communist" FFF:blw

FFF:blw

(9)

ENCLOSURE 2

66 JUL 27 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 9
JUL 24 1961
COMM-FBI

REC-36

21 JUL 25 1961

JUL 24 1 59 PM '61

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Fox

July 24, 1961

PERSONS AND PLACES
IN THE COMMUNIST ORBIT

Paul Robeson, Sr.

Nikolai V. Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), recently stated that the noted singer, Paul Robeson, Sr., since he arrived in the Soviet Union several years ago, has tried to commit suicide on three occasions; once by hanging and twice by cutting his wrists. Just a short time ago, Mostovets said, Paul Robeson, Sr. again slashed his wrists while in London, England, and the Soviets had to fly him back to Moscow, Russia. According to Mostovets, [REDACTED] Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) National Committee member, is possessed with a similar mental sickness.

b6
b7C

William Z. Foster

In July, 1961, Dimitri Shevlyagin, a deputy of Boris Ponomarev, Head of the International Department of the CCCPSU, advised that William Z. Foster, CPUSA Chairman Emeritus, who is presently receiving medical treatment in the Soviet Union, is apparently a paranoiac. The CCCPSU, Shevlyagin said, is at a loss to know what to do about Foster.

Igor Michaelov

In late June and early July, 1961, Igor Michaelov, a member of the International Department of the CCCPSU, stated that he had recently returned to the Soviet Union as Ambassador to Indonesia and was "slated" to be Ambassador to Poland. He was the former head of Komsomol, a youth organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

RW
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FFF:blw (16)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1287

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

**Persons and Places in
the Communist Orbit**

Albania

[redacted] of North America for the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in July, 1961, stated that the Albanian Communist Party has invited people who work in the WFTU to spend their vacations in Albania as guests of the Party. This is most interesting, [redacted] said, inasmuch as the WFTU has been unable to get anyone into Albania recently. Apparently, [redacted] noted, the Albanians are trying to speak with WFTU members regarding their position on Albania.

b6
b7c

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure may tend to identify our source which could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. This information was furnished by NY 694-S* and is contained in letterhead memoranda enclosed with New York airtels (4) dated 7-19-61 all captioned "Solo, IS-C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-21-61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist" FFF:blw.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 17, 1961

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Malone	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

Reference is made to a memorandum from F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated July 15, 1961, concerning the information received from Soviet Russia.

Among other things, it is to be noted that the Soviets plan to stage a World Peace Congress. The place and date have not yet been decided. The purpose of this Congress is, of course, to pin upon the United States the responsibility for the present world tensions and mounting war dangers. This contemplated action naturally calls to mind the so-called world peace campaign which the communists have been waging for some years. It has met with some degree of success in different sections of the globe. Obviously, the theme is an excellent one--peace. No rational person could be opposed to this state of affairs if such was genuine.

In view of the reverses which the United States has suffered in the recent past, the advances made by the communist nations, and the present state of confusion prevailing, it is very likely that the launching of this new World Peace Congress could result in additional propaganda damage to us. It is believed that the leaders of our Government should immediately give thought to calling a conference of leaders of the free world for the purpose of intelligently and effectively organizing a world peace campaign of our own. If this was done properly, it would take the fire and effectiveness out of the communist World Peace Congress to be held at a later date. Additionally, it would give us the chance to seize the initiative in this global propaganda centering around peace. For years now we have been on the defense and on occasions when we have opposed the communist concept of peaceful co-existence, it has been difficult to avoid being pushed into the category of a warmonger. It is not too much of a problem for the communist propagandists to plausibly reason that nations opposing peaceful co-existence are ipso facto in favor of war. If we could launch just as soon as possible, an intelligently conceived

WCS:lml (7) *lml*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox *99*

EX-109

REC-12 100-428091-13,88

JUL 25 1961

50 JUL 26 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

and executed global peace campaign, then we would be for the first time on the offense. It is a condition which is highly desirable and one that certainly we need to create, if at all possible.

There will be sent to the Director by the middle of this week another memorandum pointing out the possible mechanics to be employed for holding such a conference and certain elements which could be highlighted effectively.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Director for his information.

Be

~~WES~~

~~WES~~

✓

WES

WES

I forwarded it to the a.g.
g

F B I

Date: 7/18/61

REC-53

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 7/17/61, NY 694-S* made available to SAS ALEXANDER D. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES an "economic report" prepared by the World Marxist Review in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

This "economic report" was furnished to informant by GEORGE ZOBOTKA of the International Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in Charge of Capitalist Countries, during period 7/12-13/61.

NY 694-S* noted that there was one or two pages missing at the end of this 52-page report when he received same.

Two Photostats of this document are being enclosed herewith for the Bureau. One Photostat is being enclosed for Chicago.

Ex. 10 - REC-53 100-428091-1389
Incl. reveals itself to be a draft of an article to appear in the World Marxist Review, one of a series being published under heading "Exchange of Views".
Review of past 12 issues of WMR reveals it is running a series, Instant

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

GEJ:gmg

7/19/61

3 to BUREAU

draft possibly not yet published. As WMR is readily available to intell. agencies, no dissemination warranted.

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 23 1961

CENTRAL BUREAU

F B I

Date: 7/19/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 7/17/61, NY 694-S* furnished to SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES documents which are described below.

These documents were obtained by informant during his stay in Moscow, USSR, from 6/21/61-7/12/61. These documents were furnished to informant by NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of North and South American Section of International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) and ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to MOSTOVETS.

1. Document entitled "China Stands for Peaceful Coexistence" (7/10/61). Two Photostats of this document are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and one Photostat is enclosed for Chicago.

2. Document entitled "International Relations in the New Stage of the General Crisis of Capitalism". Two Photostats of this document are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and one Photostat is enclosed for Chicago.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091)(Encls. 8)(RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-sub B)(Encls. 4)(RM)
 1 - New York (134-91)(Iny)(41)
 1 - New York (100-134637)(41)

GEJ:rvs

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

EX-113

Declassification not necessary
 Local documents already
 published. Noted that
 documents are "Puritan
 Communist"

JUL 20 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

36 JUL 27 1961

M

Per

NY 100-13463(41)

3. Document entitled "The Leninist National Policy in Action". Two Photostats of this document are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and one Photostat is enclosed for Chicago.

4. Document entitled "Heroic Exploit of the Soviet People" (6/22/61). Two Photostats of this document are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and one Photostat is enclosed for Chicago.

The informant has advised that with reference to dissemination of enclosed documents there appears to be no objection to the dissemination of these documents since the documents would be in the possession of other individuals.

FBI

Date: 7/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

REC-91

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(41)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "JACOB ABUDISH."

The source of the information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/18/61. The information set forth in the letterhead memorandum was received by informant through direct conversation with (FNU) RUMYANISEV during period 6/20-21/61, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

It is noted that in connection with possible dissemination, the information contained in the letterhead memorandum is known to only two individuals and the letterhead memorandum is being submitted on the theory that the Bureau might find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:GEJ:mfd (#41)
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

provides extremely high-level intelligence information, and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.



~~TOP SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
July 21, 1961

Re: Jacob Budish

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

Budish
According to an individual by the name of Rumyantsev, first name not known; Chief Editor of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Jacob Budish, who was the Communist Party, United States of America, delegate to the World Marxist Review Economic Conference recently held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, made an outstanding contribution to this economic conference.

Rumyantsev was high in his praise of the work done by Budish at this conference and stated that the leaders of the conference rewarded Jacob Budish by sending him on a trip through the Soviet Union.

According to Rumyantsev, Jacob Budish has already returned to the United States.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

100-428091-1391

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 19, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), NY 694-S* made a special trip to Moscow, Russia (Ninth Solo Mission, 6-18-61 to 7-13-61), to work out arrangements with the Russians for the operation of World Books, the CPUSA bookstore in New York City. Hall desires that World Books be the exclusive agent in the United States for the sale of Soviet publications.

New York airtel 7-17-61 discloses that an official of International Book, Moscow, told our informant that International Book would agree to the idea of a chain of bookstores throughout the United States; would be willing to extend up to \$250,000 in credits; give 70 per cent discount on prices; and give \$10,000 in cash for reserve capital if some acceptable person were to be put in charge of World Books. Moscow does not approve of [redacted] who is now [redacted] World Books, because it feels [redacted] is irresponsible and because [redacted] is a convicted communist. The Soviets do not want the United States Government to build a case showing a link between the Russians (International Book) and the CPUSA. Apparently, the person in charge of World Books, under the contemplated setup, would be an agent for International Book.

Further discussions concerning arrangements between representatives of World Books and International Book are scheduled for August, 1961.

ACTION:

For your information. You will be kept promptly advised of pertinent developments. Appropriate interested agencies will be advised when plans being made for World Books are finalized.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:kmo
 (5)

EX 104

JUL 25 1961

61 AUG 3 1961 *99*

INT. SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 20, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions by Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), NY 694-S* departed the United States on 6-18-61 for the Soviet Union. He returned from this ninth Solo mission on 7-13-61. New York airtels (2) dated 7-18-61 disclosed the following:

Khrushchev's Plans for Retirement

Timur Timofeevich Timofeev (Timmy Dennis), son of the late Eugene Dennis, former National Chairman of the CPUSA, is presently employed at the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. During the latter part of June and early part of July, 1961, Timofeev, from remarks made by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, advised our informant he had received the impression that Khrushchev wants to retire by the time he reaches the age of 70. He is now 67 (born 4-17-94). Khrushchev's principal concern is the appointment of a suitable successor. He would like to retire when his reputation is at its best; yet, he is determined to see his "peaceful coexistence plan" a success.

American-Soviet Diplomacy

[redacted] who is now in the Soviet Union, recently visited Nina Khrushchev, wife of Premier Khrushchev. Mrs. Khrushchev, according to [redacted], remarked that she was impressed by the simplicity and beauty of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, wife of President Kennedy, when

100-428091

Enc. Sent 7/21/61

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

100-428091-1393

JUL 25 1961

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:blw
(6)

50 JUL 31 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

they met at the recent Vienna conference (6-3 & 4-61). One of Premier Khrushchev's "pet peeves" in the diplomatic life of Moscow, Mrs. Khrushchev told [redacted] is that Premier Khrushchev actually has a fear of [redacted]. Every time [redacted] meets Khrushchev, particularly at public functions, she slaps him on the back. Premier Khrushchev wishes it would stop immediately because it is "getting him down."

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, attached letters under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification containing pertinent information will be sent to Mr. O'Donnell at the White House, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Director Allen W. Dulles of the Central Intelligence Agency.

7
Br
J
WEL
OK
J
V
[signature]

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 21, 1961

SOVIET SIDE LIGHTS

Khrushchev's Plans for Retirement

Timur Timofeevich Timofeev (Timmy Dennis), son of the late Eugene Dennis, former National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is presently employed at the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. During the latter part of June and early part of July, 1961, Timofeev, from remarks made by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, advised he has received the impression that Premier Khrushchev wants to retire by the time he reaches the age of 70. He is now 67; born April 17, 1894. Premier Khrushchev's principal concern is the appointment of a suitable successor. He would like to retire when his reputation is at its best; yet, he is determined to see his "peaceful coexistence plan" a success.

American-Soviet Diplomacy

[redacted] who is presently touring the Soviet Union, recently visited Nina Petrova Khrushchev, wife of Premier Khrushchev. Mrs. Khrushchev, according to [redacted], remarked that she was impressed by the simplicity and beauty of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, the wife of President Kennedy, when they met at the recent Vienna conference (June 3-4, 1961). Mrs. Khrushchev said that her husband was even more impressed. One of Premier Khrushchev's "pet peeves" in the diplomatic life of Moscow, Mrs. Khrushchev told [redacted], is that Premier Khrushchev actually has a fear of [redacted].

b6
-b7c

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Every time [redacted] meets Premier Khrushchev, particularly at public functions, she slaps him on the back. Premier Khrushchev wishes it would stop immediately because it is "getting him down."

eab
FFF:skw (10)

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE
SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1393

~~TOP SECRET~~

Soviet Side Lights

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure may tend to identify our source which could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. This information was furnished by NY 694-S* and is contained in New York airtels (2) dated 7-18-61, captioned "Solo, IS-6."

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 7-20-61, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist, FFF:blw/

FBI

Date: 7/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code) REC-42

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, [REDACTED]

The source of the information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/18/61.

It is noted that in connection with possible Bureau dissemination, information contained in the letterhead memorandum was furnished directly to informant by NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS and the letterhead memorandum was submitted on the theory that the Bureau may find it necessary to make limited dissemination of this information.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its nature, it tends to disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information, and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encl. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:GEJ:mfd (#41)
(7)

25 JUL 21 1961

50 JUL 31 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Wick

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7c

R

100-428091-1394

R/S 7/24/61 with encl
to Legat Mexico for
information only - not to
be disseminated

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-134637

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D.C. dateline as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/2/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*.



~~TOP SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
July 20, 1961

Re: [REDACTED]

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

b6
b7C

According to Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU), the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), should consider contacting one [REDACTED] in Mexico City, Mexico, if they need a reliable contact in that area.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1394

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 7/15/61

REC-42

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYtel, 7/14/61.

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding momentous decisions to be made at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which will be held on October 17, 1961. The source of the information is NY 694-S*, who furnished this information to SAS ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON and GEORGE EDWIN JONES on 7/14/61.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because, by its very nature, it would disclose NY 694-S* as the source thereof. This informant provides extremely high-level intelligence information and continued acquisition of this information is vital to the national defense interests of this country. JUL 25 1961

To give added security to this New York informant, the letterhead memorandum is being given a Washington, D. C., dateline, as was suggested by the Bureau in their letter of 11/20/60, captioned as above, with respect to information furnished by CG 5824-S*. ENCLOSURE

3 BUREAU (100-428091) (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub-B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:GEJ/msb (41)
(7)

Approved: John
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 7:05 M Per 5.4

6 JUL 31 1961

100-134637
100-134637
AG O'Donnell
REC-42
100-134637-428091-1395
JUL 25 1961
Center Research
P



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
July 15, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: Momentous Decisions to be Made
at the 22nd Congress of the
Communist Party of the Soviet
Union, scheduled to be held
in Moscow on October 17, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, furnished the following information in July, 1961:

The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the
Soviet Union (CPSU) will be held in Moscow, Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics (USSR) on October 17, 1961.

The information regarding the aforesaid CPSU
Congress was obtained from Timur Timofeev, son of the late
Eugene Dennis, former Chairman of the Communist Party, United
States of America (CPUSA), who is currently employed at the
International Department of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU). Timofeev
indicated that his sources with regard to this information
regarding the 22nd Congress were the following:

Pavlo A. Satyukov, Editor of "Pravda"; Leonid F.
Ilyichev, member of the CCPSU; Boris Ponomarev, Head of the
International Department of the CCPSU; and L. Mintz, Soviet
Academician and Historian.

According to Timofeev, momentous decisions will be
made at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU to be held on October
17, 1961. Information regarding these decisions, and the date

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1345
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: Momentous Decisions to be Made
at the 22nd Congress of the
Communist Party of the Soviet
Union, Scheduled to be held
in Moscow on October 17, 1961

of the aforesaid congress are known only to members of the CCCPSU, who are preparing the draft program of the 22nd Congress. These individuals are currently completely isolated from other members of the CCCPSU.

At the aforesaid 22nd Congress, there will be an announcement of the "end of the proletarian dictatorship" in the Soviet Union. In other words, there will be a spread of democracy in the Soviet Union; for example, a reduction in police power. There will also be an announcement that the present privileges of government and Party functionaries will be drastically reduced. There will be "an important theoretical announcement" which will cause much discussion in the international Communist movement. This will be a proposal that seizing power in an industrialized capitalist country should not be a monopoly only of the CP. Outside groups jointly should seize power together with the Party.

There will be an announcement that two new Secretaries of the CCCPSU will be appointed to replace Otto V. Kuusinen and Pyotr N. Pospelov. The tentative candidates for these two positions are Leonid F. Ilyichev, Pavlo Satyukov, and Boris Ponomarev.

RUSIA

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 6
Page 29 ~ b7D
Page 30 ~ b7D
Page 31 ~ b7D
Page 32 ~ b7D
Page 119 ~ b7D
Page 169 ~ Referral/Direct

Monday, July 10, 1961

1

RECEPTION HELD BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF C.P.S.U.
AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R. FOR GRADUATES OF
MILITARY ACADEMIES

On July 8, 1961, officers who have just graduated from military academies gathered in the conference hall of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Army and Navy have received a fresh reinforcement of highly qualified military specialists. Each of them has years of hard intense studies behind him. Present in the hall were their teachers and professors, famous generals, who with great enthusiasm had conveyed their knowledge, their rich theoretical and practical experience to the students of higher military educational establishments. Officers and generals of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, graduates of Soviet military academies, also attended the reception.

All of them came to the Grand Kremlin Palace to the traditional reception given by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The meeting with the leaders of the Party and Government was a noteworthy event in the lives of all those present in the Palace. The feeling of elation which gripped them found expression in the ardent and prolonged applause with which they met the appearance in the presidium of L.I. Brezhnev, F.R. Kozlov, A.N. Kosygin, A.I. Mikoyan, D.S. Polyansky, Y.A. Furtseva, N.S. Khrushchov, V.V. Grishin, and others.

The meeting was opened by the U.S.S.R. Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Y. Malinovsky.

Speech by N.S. Khrushchov

Dear comrades,

Today we mark the graduation by our military academies of a new detachment of highly skilled officers.

May I on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government heartily congratulate the graduates of the academies and wish you big successes in that important activity you are called upon to conduct in military units. (Stormy applause.)

The Soviet people love their own Army, they are proud of those who dedicate their life to building up the Armed Forces, strengthening the defensive potential of our great Homeland! (Prolonged applause.)

I congratulate the professors, teachers, the entire staff of the academies who have worked hard to impart to the students the necessary knowledge, to help them master the latest achievements of contemporary military science. (Prolonged applause.)

Monday, July 10, 1961

-2-

1

We greet the officers from the socialist countries who have finished military academies this year. We wholeheartedly wish you to work fruitfully on strengthening the fraternal armies for the good of your peoples, for the sake of the interests of the entire socialist camp. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades, you have finished your studies and will soon be sent to military units. Each of you can and must make his worthy contribution to the great and honourable cause of strengthening the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. You must always bear in mind that the Soviet people, the Communist Party and the Government entrusted the Soviet soldiers with the defence of the achievements of the October Revolution, the achievements of socialism, attained under the leadership of the Party of the great Lenin. (Stormy applause.)

The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries stand guard over our splendid present and the still brighter future to which our peoples are advancing under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Our entire country is preparing for the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The special importance of the 22nd Congress lies in the fact that it will adopt a new Party Program which will lay down the principal tasks in economic and cultural developments, in foreign policy and in the communist education of the people. The Program will chart the concrete ways of the Soviet people's movement towards communism.

Before long all Soviet citizens will be able to acquaint themselves with this highly important document and to rejoice at the future of their country which in the next two decades will achieve magnificent successes in the advance of the economy and culture, in the rise in the living standards of the Soviet people. In its economic development the Soviet Union will outstrip the major capitalist countries. (Applause.)

Comrades, the Soviet Union is a profoundly peace-loving state. There is no other country in the world which has done so much to safeguard a lasting peace and international cooperation.

The Soviet Union has been exerting tremendous efforts in order to reach agreement on disarmament with strict international control. The idea of general and complete disarmament, advanced by the Soviet Government, has been unanimously approved by the United Nations General Assembly and met with broad support in all countries of the world.

However, as the talks have shown, the ruling quarters of the western powers, while paying lip-service to the idea of disarmament, do not really want it. Of late they have even been afraid of mentioning general and complete disarmament.

Monday, July 10, 1961

-3-

1

They seek to confine the matter to control over armaments, placing under their control, above all, the up-to-date types of Soviet armaments and military equipment.

The Western powers even frustrate the reaching of agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests by refusing us an equal status in the control agency. They would like to see a system of verification of the cessation of nuclear tests functioning in our country while we would essentially be kept away from participation in the work of control agencies. There would be nothing for us to do but submit to the decisions of an international administrator, a kind of new Hammarskjöld.

Today it is acknowledged in the West that the forces of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are not inferior to the forces of the Western powers. However, the proper conclusions are not drawn from this fact: given equal forces, there must also be equal rights and equal opportunities. Yet our partners, acknowledging that the balance of power has tilted not in their favour, nevertheless want to dominate in international agencies and impose their will on them.

In the solution of the disarmament problem and other international issues, the Soviet Government does not seek to place the Western powers in an unequal position. But we will never forego our interests.

The Soviet Union has always been ready to examine in a businesslike manner all proposals which are advanced by governments and statesmen of various countries.

We believe that it would be a good thing to revert to some proposals which various countries have made in recent years. For many of them are highly realistic and their implementation would promote the cause of peace. Let us take, for instance, the Polish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the centre of Europe; the proposals for the withdrawal of foreign troops from alien territories to within their national boundaries; the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty Organization; on averting surprise attack and the establishment in Europe of a zone of reciprocal inspection and aerial survey on both sides of the line dividing the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

Would the acceptance of such proposals hurt anyone? No, it would facilitate a relaxation of international tension, liquidation of the "cold war" and better mutual understanding. However, even if these measures are implemented, general and complete disarmament remains the most cardinal problem whose solution would radically improve the entire international climate, would make people confident that there will be no third world war. The Soviet Union will do its utmost to have this problem solved for the good of mankind.

Monday, July 10, 1961

- 4 -

1

Our country wants to have good relations with all states. One must have a sober approach to the solution of international disputes. We want to eliminate the vestiges of World War Two, to put an end to the "cold war" and thus to help reach agreement on disarmament. It is time to draw a line beneath the past, it must not stand in the way of the future.

Permit me, comrades, to dwell in greater detail on such an important question as the conclusion of the German peace treaty, to let you know what our policy is and what situation is now taking shape.

The Soviet government together with the governments of the other socialist countries proposed to our allies in the war with fascist Germany to conclude a German peace treaty and on this basis to normalize the situation in West Berlin. We also urged the head of the West German government, Chancellor Adenauer, to show understanding and good will for a solution of this vital task of our time. The socialist countries have said openly that they want to conclude a peace treaty this year since over 16 years have elapsed since the end of the war, a more than adequate period to prepare a solution of this problem.

What are the Western reactions to this? The governments have not yet replied officially.

But many reports on this score have appeared in Western press organs, which are close either to government circles, or to military staffs or to ruling parties. Unfortunately, voices are being heard expressing much nonsense and little common sense. We are threatened, are told that they will stand "firm" resort to force in order to break through to West Berlin when the German peace treaty is signed.

Of late threatening notes have also been heard in statements by leaders of Western governments. General de Gaulle, President of France, recently declared that one French division would be shipped from Algeria to Europe in autumn in order to reinforce NATO. Mr. Macmillan, Premier of the United Kingdom, also has not yet found better, more constructive words than statements on "firmness" for the sake of preserving the vestiges of war and occupation in Germany.

The Soviet government stands on positions of peace and peaceful coexistence, on positions of respect of sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states. We have stood and we will stand firmly on this. Our firmness, thus, has a definite, peaceful trend.

Monday, July 10, 1961

- 5 -

1

When others in one breath mention firmness and the necessity of mobilization, the shipment of more troops to Europe and the like--this is quite a different course.

This is obstinate unwillingness to heed the demand of the time and the voice of reason, an attempt in the old fashion to resort to arms, believing that this is the weightiest argument in solving urgent international problems.

Replying to our, it would seem, most natural proposals for the conclusion of a peace treaty, the West begins to count divisions. And Chancellor Adenauer is shouting himself hoarse for nuclear weapons. What does Adenauer need nuclear weapons for? Twice German militarism has engineered world wars. Now, when the wounds of World War Two are still felt, he calls for nuclear weapons. The Bundeswehr needs them not for peace, but for unleashing a third world war.

Many of you, comrades, fought in World War Two and saw for yourselves how much suffering it brought, you experienced for yourselves the meaning of war. You all understand what a war would mean now, god forbid that it breaks out. Here it is not the number of divisions that will be decisive. In a nuclear war the tone will be set by rockets, atom and hydrogen bombs. And it is not so important how many divisions will be shipped from Algeria: one or ten, it makes no difference.

Herr Adenauer did not fight and, evidently, wants to make up for it in his old age. He has also indicated against whom to fight. As recently as last Sunday the Bonn Chancellor again qualified the Soviet Union as "potential enemy" and demanded that the Bundeswehr should become equal in armaments with this enemy. At the same time he cursed those who are advocating neutrality in Western Germany.

Did the Chancellor think what he was saying? He loves to pass himself off as a victim of Hitler, yet he follows in Hitler's footsteps. Adenauer, evidently, has no idea what contemporary war means, otherwise he would not play about wrecklessly with the destinies of human beings.

One must call not for war, but for peace, one must not worsen the atmosphere, must not carry matters to a conflict. Let us sit down at a table and calmly discuss the questions without resorting to threats. We propose the convocation of a peace conference and we shall go there with our draft treaty. Let the western powers make their proposal, submit their draft for a peace settlement. We shall discuss all proposals and accept those which will in the best way facilitate the strengthening of peace and which pay due regard to the interests and sovereignty of all states.

West Berlin is an island inside the German Democratic Republic, an island, where the capitalist order has been preserved. We do not want to interfere in the domestic affairs of the city's population or affect the prestige of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Is it possible to find such a solution as would satisfy all countries that fought against Germany and would not disturb the established way of life in West Berlin? Yes, it is possible, and we propose such a solution--to grant West Berlin the status of a free city, to give it a guarantee either by the four Great Powers, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union, or by neutral countries, or by the United Nations organization. If the western powers have a better version of guarantees, let them propose it.

However, it is but natural that any West Berlin solution must take into consideration that the city lies in the centre of a sovereign state and that all communications of West Berlin with the outside world pass across the territory of that state. It is accepted in international relations that access to one country or another across the territory of another state has always required appropriate agreement with the authorities of that state.

For instance, the Soviet and British governments set up a regular air service between Moscow and London. The route of the flights passes through Copenhagen. But no one would have permitted us to fly via Copenhagen had we not reached an understanding with the Danish government. This is so normal and legitimate, that there is nothing puzzling about it. So why should there be another procedure for flights over the territory of the German Democratic Republic or in using her roads and railways?

Proposing to conclude a German peace treaty and on this basis to solve the problem of West Berlin, we threaten no one. We do not demand either changes in the postwar social and political conditions in one state or another, or the establishment of new frontiers. The Soviet Union does not search for any gains in the peace settlement, does not seek to humiliate anyone or infringe upon anyone's interests.

The socialist countries do not encroach upon the rights of the West Berliners freely to determine the social and economic order under which they want to live. No one is going to create obstacles to the access to West Berlin. The city will be able to establish and maintain contacts with any state to the extent it will be advantageous to it.

The Soviet Government agrees with President Kennedy's recent statement that any West Berlin solution must not infringe upon the rights of the population of this city to make an independent choice as free people. Our proposal fully accords with this demand.

The Soviet Government is ready for the most far-reaching guarantees as regards West Berlin. I have more than once mentioned various forms of guarantees, but the NATO countries, which fan up a psychosis over West Berlin, studiously hush up this part of our proposals.

The capitalist "free" press, sensing the weakness of the Western positions, is shouting that the Soviet Union wants to seize West Berlin, make some gains at the expense of others. By such fabrications it seeks to conceal from public opinion the genuine nature of the Soviet proposals.

We do not encroach upon West Berlin or the freedom of its population. We are for the freedom of West Berlin on the basis of freedom, rather than on the basis of occupation. We want nothing but the liquidation of the vestiges of World War II in order to improve the entire climate in Europe. That is precisely why the Soviet Union insists on the conclusion of a German peace treaty.

The Soviet Union regrets that the leaders of the Western powers do not show a desire to cooperate with us in the conclusion of a German peace treaty. Either they do not understand the importance of a peace settlement with Germany for the destinies of peace, or, what is more likely, they cannot rise above the narrow interests of their military blocs.

This is clear and understandable to all who search for reasonable solutions. But there are people who depict our proposals as a "threat" and then say that they will reply with force to this "threat." Is this a sober policy? It is not without reason that it is justly criticised in the Western countries themselves. Many people there correctly assess the situation, urge the leaders of the United States, Britain and France to abandon prejudice and to examine how remote Western policy is from the real conditions in which states live.

One can refer to such prominent authorities in the Western world as the United States General Macarthur who in a recent speech at Manila called for outlawing world war. Or to the British Fieldmarshal Montgomery who suggests the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe, the liquidation of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Berlin, etc. This is the voice of men who have

Monday, July 10, 1961

- 8 -

1 - 1

fought in war; they know the meaning of war and have a correct idea of the calamity a new world war would bring to mankind should it break out.

We urge the discarding of the method of intimidation. War must not be tolerated--it will take far too many human lives. The first shots might be fired on the border where troops are facing each other. But who can guarantee that these shots will not be echoed by nuclear explosions throughout the world, that a war will not begin which mixes up front and rear? Everyone must be aware of this. Those who threaten us ought to know that we are able to rebuff aggressors. We have means for this. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet Union made tremendous progress in the development of its economy, culture and technology. Our people created and built up their armed forces that bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism and crushed German militarism. This gives us the right--I think I shall be understood correctly--to appeal to the leaders of the countries that were our allies in the last war, to the President of the United States, Mr. Kennedy, the President of the French Republic, General de Gaulle, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Macmillan, urging them to display wisdom in the solution of the German problem, to attend a conference together with other peace-loving states and to conclude a peace treaty. (Applause.)

Common sense and once again common sense--is needed, above all, now. And it must find an expression in peaceful deeds, in the desire to eradicate tension. No other step in our time can be more peaceable than the conclusion of a peace treaty and the liquidation of the vestiges of the last war.

We propose peace, we want that reason should prevail in the relations between states, that there should be peaceful coexistence and competition as to what system secures greater material and spiritual blessings to the peoples. The peoples must determine themselves what system accords with their vital interests: the communist system or the capitalist?

Proposing the conclusion of a peace treaty, the Soviet Government does not want that some should gain and others lose. Let us record what exists. No one's sovereignty will be affected by the conclusion of a German peace treaty. The militaristic revenge-seeking quarters in Western Germany, of course, will dislike the peace treaty. It will tie their hands, make it more difficult to collect forces for fresh gambles. But the meaning of a peace treaty actually is to cut short the dangerous play of the West German revanchists who seek to take advantage of instability in Europe and to set at loggerheads the Great Powers.

I repeat, there are no serious reasons which could really prevent a peace settlement with Germany, but nevertheless the opponents of international relaxation and the conclusion of a peace treaty seek to justify such position by all kinds of insolvent arguments.

They declare, for instance, that the division of Germany prevents a peace settlement. If the Western powers really wanted to help the Germans to unite, far from obstructing, they would advise the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to enter into negotiations with the Government of the German Democratic Republic. They would support the proposal of the Government of the German Democratic Republic for setting up a confederation of the two German states.

If the absence of an all-German government really prevented the conclusion of a peace treaty, the Western powers and the Federal Republic of Germany would accept the proposal the Soviet Union is now making, to wit, that the Germans should meet before the signing of a German peace treaty to hammer out common views both on the question of a peace settlement and on the reunification of the country.

It is the business of the Germans themselves to restore Germany's national unity. No states have the right to interfere in this affair, because no one can solve this question but the Germans themselves. We do not intend to conduct any talks on this question. Let the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic reach agreement on this question and we shall recognize any decision they come to.

But if anyone calculates to liquidate with our hands the socialist system in the German Democratic Republic, he is living in a world of illusions. The German Democratic Republic has a loyal and reliable friend in the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

There are many unsettled matters in Germany. This, apparently, is now acknowledged by everyone and hence the logical conclusion--we must resolve these matters and not wait till they cause a conflict. Questions of an international nature must be resolved at a corresponding forum. Inter-German problems can be settled only by the Germans themselves.

The Soviet Government will regret very much if anyone of our former allies does not sign together with us the German peace treaty and if West Germany refuses to accept the hand of reconciliation extended to her by the socialist states. But we cannot put up with the solution of this question, vitally important for so many states and peoples, being dragged out for many more years only because certain quarters wish to save for themselves opportunities for revenge and to perpetuate an occupation regime in a part of the German territory.

Monday, July 10, 1961

-10-

1

The Soviet Union will be confronted with the necessity of reaching agreement with the German Democratic Republic and the countries that wish to conclude a peace treaty with this peace-loving German state.

The procedure of the conclusion of a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic will conform strictly to the obtaining international practice and customs. After the conclusion of the treaty the Soviet Union will lay down all obligations it had hitherto discharged on the communication lanes with West Berlin. In short, the Government of the German Democratic Republic will enjoy full sovereignty over all its territory just as any other independent state. (Applause.)

You, Comrades, are military people and you know very well what it is to disregard the provisions of a peace treaty and to try to violate the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic. Many of you will serve in the forces which, under the Warsaw Treaty, are stationed in the territory of the German Democratic Republic and this means that you will have to rebuff the aggressive forces if they decide to frustrate peaceful settlement by force of arms. I call your attention to the fact that it is precisely a peace treaty to which some people threaten to reply with force and to cause a dangerous international crisis.

The Soviet Government is displaying persistence in the conclusion of a German peace treaty, convinced that if measures are not taken now to normalize the situation in Germany and West Berlin, the people may be confronted with the fact of an aggression launched by the West German militarists. There is no guarantee that some venture of the West German successors of Hitler will not kindle the fire of a big war. Then it will be too late to investigate what prevented the timely conclusion of a peace treaty and why, despite all the warnings of the peace-loving forces, militarism in West Germany was allowed to rise to its feet and take up arms again.

Remember how Hitler pushed the world to the brink of war and then unleashed it. He advanced gradually, step by step, methodically to this goal, extorted concessions from the Western powers, he was encouraged by the ruling quarters of Britain, France and America. They believe that with the help of fascism they would be able to defeat the Soviet Union to destroy communism.

There is a no little number of documents and books describing how Hitler Germany prepared World War II. Recently I read, for instance, the book by the French journalist Genevieve Tabouis "Twenty Years of Diplomatic Struggle." This book shows very well the backstage side of the collusion of German militarists with the reactionary forces of the other countries of monopoly capital. Apparently, the frantic monopolists and West German revanchists would not mind embarking again on this road with a view to settling disputed questions through war.

Monday, July 10, 1961

-11-

1

The monopolists regard the question of communism, its development, as the principal issue. Their reason is obscured by hatred for communism, for the countries of socialism. Their centres of restraint may fail them and the imperialists may unleash a new war. Adenauer is repeating what Hitler had done in his time when preparing for war. And actually the same countries that encouraged Hitler are now encouraging him. But they forget that the situation has changed radically since then. In those days the Soviet Union and People's Mongolia were in a capitalist encirclement. Now the mighty socialist camp is growing and gaining in strength, a camp which unites over one thousand million people. The colonial system is collapsing and ever new independent states are emerging and embarking upon the road of a peaceful policy. Today it is not the forces of imperialism, but the forces of peace and socialism that determine the main laws, the main direction of international and social development. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet Union is displaying maximum good will to achieve understanding with our former allies and the Federal Republic of Germany. But the language of threats and intimidation to which the West often resorts does not promote a businesslike atmosphere for negotiations. Moreover, under such circumstances, the conclusion of a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic, with all the attendant consequences, may prove to be the only way out of the obtaining situation.

We shall sign the peace treaty and order our armed forces to administer a worthy rebuff to any aggressor if he dares raise a hand on the Soviet Union or our friends. (Stormy applause.)

The Soviet Government sincerely strives to achieve a lasting peace. But we must not forget that the safeguarding of peace depends not only on our desire, not only on our efforts. A lasting peace can be ensured only if efforts to achieve this goal are exerted also by the governments of other states, if the peoples of all the world fight for this.

We say that a new world war is not inevitable. However, it must not be considered that the possibility of war has already been ruled out completely, inasmuch as the imperialist powers still exist. This is why we must be ready for any contingencies and well prepared. The Soviet people and our youths, above all, must be vigilant and ready to defend the country, to rebuff the aggressor if he dares attack our Homeland. (Prolonged applause.)

We must perfect our weapons, improve our skill in handling arms, so that they would fire without fail and with pinpoint precision. This must be remembered primarily by you the commanders and leaders of our forces. The Soviet Army must be ready at any moment to defend reliably the peaceful construction of communism in the Soviet Union and to fulfil its internationalist duty of rendering aid to the other socialist nations. (Applause.)

Monday, July 10, 1961

-12-

1

The Soviet Armed Forces today have everything necessary to solve successfully the responsible tasks set before them. They possess the necessary quantities of thermonuclear weapons, the most efficient means of delivering them -- close combat, intermediate and intercontinental missiles.

It is best for those who think of war not to imagine that distances will save them. No, if the imperialists unleash a war, it will end with imperialism's complete debacle and ruin. Mankind will end once and for all the system which gives rise to aggressive wars. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades, the Government of the Soviet Union follows attentively the military measures taken of late by the United States of America and its NATO allies. We cannot disregard such facts as the building up of armed forces in the Western countries, the steps to increase considerably the number of strategic A-bombers, which are constantly kept in the air. The forces of West Germany are being equipped with the latest weapons and increased numerically.

The United States President Mr. Kennedy proclaimed in his recent messages to Congress the so-called "new course." It provides for stepping up the program of developing rocket-missile strategic weapons, the raising of the military readiness of all services. For this purpose President Kennedy has proposed to increase military allocations as compared with the draft budget submitted by the previous president by more than three and a half thousand million dollars. This means that the military spendings in the fiscal year of 1961-1962 will exceed 53 thousand million dollars. The military spendings in the Federal Republic of Germany increased 18 per cent this year. A considerable growth of military spendings is characteristic of Britain, France and other NATO countries.

This is how the western powers are replying to the Soviet Union's unilateral reduction of its Armed Forces and military spendings conducted for several past years.

Would it be correct for us in these conditions to continue reducing our Armed Forces unilaterally?

Taking into account the obtaining situation, the Soviet Government was compelled to instruct the Defence Ministry to suspend temporarily, pending special orders, the reduction of the Armed Forces planned for 1961. (Prolonged applause.)

In view of the growing military budgets in the NATO countries, the Soviet Government has passed a decision to increase defence spendings in the current year by 3,144 million roubles, thereby raising the total military spendings in 1961 to 12,399 million roubles. (prolonged applause.)
These are forced measures, comrades. We are taking them due to the emerging circumstances, because we cannot neglect the interests of the Soviet people's security.

Comrades, we are firmly convinced that the solution of many pressing problems, pertaining to the improvement of the international situation, depends greatly on the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Of course, we realize that the improvement of Soviet-American relations is not a simple task. It cannot be achieved without the desire and practical steps of both sides.

Monday, July 10, 1961

-13-

1

Interesting in this light is the statement made by the President of the United States, Mr. Kennedy, at the June 28 press conference, where he dwelt on peaceful economic competition between our two countries. We appreciate such an approach. This, of course, is much better than competing in the development of ever more **destructive** types of weapons. We have always said this and we go on repeating it.

The Soviet Union still lags behind the United States as regards the level of its economic development and we frankly admit it. But our country has inexhaustible potentialities to overcome this lag quickly and to become richer than the United States.

The Soviet people are convinced that the time is not far off when the Soviet Union will overtake and outstrip the United States economically. This is not wishful thinking, but feasible plans based on concrete calculations.

Our desire to be richer than the United States, to overtake it in economic development does not mean, of course, a threat to the United States. Some people call this our challenge to the United States. But this is a challenge to peaceful competition. What's bad in it? Irrespective of who wins this competition, the peoples of both countries will benefit from it, because they will enjoy the boons of peaceful labour.

President Kennedy acknowledged in his statement at the press conference that the socialist system permits the Soviet Union to overcome the United States. He believes, however, that this will happen in a more distant future than indicated by us. He questions the feasibility of our plans, but facts, life itself eloquently show that he is not right.

I shall not polemicize with Mr. Kennedy. Simple calculations will suffice. The volume of the Soviet Union's industrial production accounted for 60 per cent of the American output in 1960. The average annual rates of industrial growth in our country equalled 10.6 per cent during the past 16 years. If the Soviet industrial output continues growing annually by 10 per cent, in 1966 the Soviet Union will produce 106 per cent of the present-day American output and in 1970, 156 per cent. (Applause.)

To grow 56 per cent in 10 years, United States industrial output must increase 4.5 per cent annually. But even if the Americans succeed in ensuring an annual increment of 4.5 per cent, as Mr. Kennedy would like it to be, we shall overtake them just the same in 1970. (Applause.)

If the Americans retain the rate of their industrial output at 2 per cent, which they averaged in the postwar years, the Soviet Union will outstrip America already in 1967. If American industrial output increases by three per cent annually, we shall leave them behind in 1968.

Monday, July 10, 1961

-14-

1

Approximately the same figures could be adduced with regard to the prospects for agricultural development in our two countries.

Forecasts on economic development arouse most of the arguments, of course. I am sceptical, for instance, about Mr. Kennedy's statements which he made during the election campaign, criticizing Eisenhower for the low rates of American economic development. He promised an economic upswing and lower unemployment with the advent of the new administration in the United States.

Back in those days, speaking to Mrs. Roosevelt, I said that if the Democratic Party came to power and Mr. Kennedy became President, he would hardly be able, in my opinion, to achieve more in the economic sphere than Eisenhower's government. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what happened. Look, for instance, at the unemployment. Last October the United States had three and a half million jobless. This June, eight months later, the number of unemployed did not decline, but increased to five and a half million.

Under the capitalist system the economic development depends very little on the President. Every capitalist disposes of his capitals himself, throws the workers out into the street if this benefits him.

Such are the laws of capitalism, draconic laws that still operate, however. The socialist system, of course, does not and cannot have all this.

We can argue about the prospects of economic development in this or other state. We can make various guesses, but these arguments are not a reason for war among states.

So, let's allow history, Mr. Kennedy, to determine who is making correct forecasts and who is erring. (Applause.)

An important role in the development of good relations among nations is played by economic, cultural and other contacts, and the Soviet Union is striving to develop them. We have favourable trade relations with Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and West Germany. This trade benefits both sides.

Our trade relations with other countries are developing, too. But this cannot be said about trade with the United States. Actually we do not have any trade with the United States and this is not to the advantage of the two countries. I should like to be understood correctly. We come out for the development of trade with the United States of America not because we cannot do without it. The Soviet Union will not only keep going, but will continue its rapid advance, fulfilling and overfulfilling the drafted economic plans.

Monday, July 10, 1961

- 15 -

1

But is it possible to speak earnestly about the improvement of relations and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence between the two mightiest powers in the world if one of them pursues a policy of economic discrimination with regard to another? Of course not. If the United States had displayed common sense and given up the policy of artificially restricting trade relations with the Soviet Union, this would have promoted the improvement of friendly relations, the improvement of the international climate.

The Soviet policy is a policy of peaceful coexistence, a policy of economic competition. This is why we tell President Kennedy, General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan: Let's compete in this sphere. This would be sensible. If we were to conclude a peace treaty with Germany, shake hands and declare that we shall devote our efforts to economic competition, all the people of the world would heave a sigh of relief. This would be a good prologue for further talks and the implementation of mankind's age-old dream for a lasting peace on earth. We are ready for this and we offer our hand to the Western governments. (Stormy applause.)

Comrades, the Soviet Army has scored many glorious victories over the enemies of our Homeland. Today it is the most up-to-date, mightiest army of the world. The technical basis of our Soviet Army, Navy and Airforce has been radically changed during the past few years, thanks to the concern displayed by the Party and the people. Our Armed Forces will go on developing and improving continuously, will go on being equipped with the mightiest weapons, until a general disarmament plan is adopted.

However, no matter how up-to-date and strong military techniques are, they can meet their end only if placed in reliable and skilful hands of servicemen who are ideologically steeled, courageous, and boundlessly loyal to their Homeland. (Applause.)

Responsibility for the fulfilment of the tasks confronting the Soviet Armed Forces rests, above all, on the officer cadres. To be up to the mark, the officers must persistently master the Marxist-Leninist theory.

A Soviet officer must always and everywhere be a model of political maturity, high morality, and must discharge his military duty impeccably. At the same time high and constant exactingness is needed in the Armed Forces more than anywhere else, along with the iron will of the commanders, unbending abidance by the principle of undivided command. To command means to be an organizer of the masses, to guide the people skilfully ^{towards} the set goals.

Monday, July 10, 1961

- 16 -

1

Officers must sensibly use their great rights to raise battle preparedness, to strengthen discipline and order in units and ships.

Military discipline is called the mother of victory. And it must be said that the experience of war fully confirms this truth. New equipment and new types of weapons far from reducing, immeasurably raise the importance of military discipline.

In our time an officer must have high military-technical training, must possess a wide range of theoretical views. He can successfully discharge his duty, if he keeps abreast with the development of military theory and practice. Suffice it to give oneself airs for a short time, to be among those lagging behind. Critical attitude towards the results of one's work, irreconcilability towards shortcomings, honesty and truthfulness to the Party and the people must be inherent qualities of all our officers. (Applause)

The Soviet Army has always been strong thanks to the consciousness of its personnel, allegiance to the sacred ideals of our Party. A high level of ideological belief of the soldiers, their readiness honestly to fight for the Soviet Homeland, for our people, for the lofty ideals of socialism, constitute the great advantage of our army over the armies of the capitalist states.

It is imperative to continue persistently rearing the soldiers on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, friendship between peoples and proletarian internationalism.

The strength of our army, created under the guidance of the great Lenin, lies in its unbreakable bonds with the people. It owes all its successes and victories to the Communist Party. Guidance by the Party, its constant solicitude for the consolidation of the Armed Forces, is the corner-stone of military development, the strengthening of the defence potential of the Soviet Union.

The enhancing role and influence of Party organizations in the Army and the Navy must continue to be the foundation of our entire military policy. It is the task of commanders, political workers and all chiefs in their activity to draw skilfully on Party organizations, steadily to channel the creative energy and activity of Communists and Young Communist League members into raising the battle preparedness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Difficult and honorable is the work of our officers. They bear the full responsibility for their subordinates, for their education and training. The necessity of constant battle preparedness of troops demands intense work of commanders and political workers and of the entire personnel of our Armed Forces.

Sunday, July 10, 1944

- 12 -

The people have entrusted their Armed Forces with vigilantly standing guard over our great Soviet Motherland, which is confidently advancing towards complete victory. Give yourself worthy of this great trust. (Prolonged applause.)

Dear comrades, may I once again heartily congratulate you on graduating from the military academies and wish you the success in your future work in the name of peace and the security of our socialist Motherland. (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the powerful and prosperous Soviet Homeland! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the gallant Soviet Armed Forces and their officers! (Prolonged applause.)

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer and inspirer of all our victories! (Prolonged applause.) All rise. Secure in the arms of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government.

(All Soviet leaders. In call.)

Thursday, June 22, 1961

1

SPEECH BY N.S. KHRUSHCHOV AT THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
MOSCOW PUBLIC TO MARK THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Dear comrades.

Twenty years have elapsed since the day when fascist Germany perfidiously, without a declaration of war, attacked the Soviet Union, interrupted the peaceful labour of the Soviet people and thrust a difficult, devastating war upon us.

The entire Soviet people rose in defence of their great homeland, in defence of the achievements of socialism. A sacred, people's war against the nazi invasion began. The gigantic forces, the unbending will of the Soviet people, closely rallied behind their own Communist Party, became manifest in all their greatness during this war. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

The Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Malinovsky Rodion Yakovlevich in his report and other comrades who spoke here found fine words to describe the immortal exploit of the Soviet People, of our gallant armed forces in the Patriotic War. We again and again turn to the events of World War II because the war itself and the period preceding it enable the peoples to derive highly instructive lessons.

Way back, at the time when Hitler, the German fascists were striving to seize power, our Party and the Soviet Government resolutely exposed the predatory nature of fascism, warned the peoples of the danger threatening them. The Soviet Union was the only state which tirelessly called for curbing fascism, for preventing it from unleashing another world war. The voice of Soviet representatives rang out loud in the League of Nations, and at antiwar congresses, persistently urging a rebuff to fascism, unity for the struggle against the approaching disaster of war. The Soviet Government suggested concrete measures for safeguarding the security of peoples. It submitted to the League of Nations a proposal for general and complete disarmament, offered a collective security system which, if accepted, would have tied the hands of the fascist aggressors.

When direct danger of war confronted the world, the Soviet Government addressed France with a proposal to come out jointly against Hitler Germany in defence of Czechoslovakia. We also tried to reach agreement for the bourgeois governments of Poland and Rumania to let our troops cross their territories to help Czechoslovakia.

But the ruling quarters of the bourgeois states, blinded by hatred for our socialist country and afraid of the world revolutionary movement, did not accept any one of the Soviet Government's proposals though their advisability was obvious for all.

The entire pre-history of World War II is a disgraceful chapter in the policy of the so-called western democracies. The ruling quarters of Britain, France, Poland and other states did not balk at betraying the national interests of their peoples. Mankind will never forget the disgraceful Muenich Collusion of 1938 when the rulers of Britain and France threw the Czechoslovak Republic at the feet of the fascist invaders. The peoples had to pay for this traitorous policy with the lives of millions of their sons and daughters and with terrible privations.

Recall the history of the dispatch of the British and French military missions to Moscow in the summer of 1939. The Soviet Government then suggested absolutely concrete plans for joint actions by the armed forces of the three powers in case Germany should provoke a war in Europe. At that time it would not yet have been too late to halt the aggressor. Had the ruling quarters of Britain and France at that time expressed the desire and the will to rebuff the aggressor, Hitler would have thought more than twice before unleashing the war. History might have taken quite a different shape. There might have been no world war. Mankind would not have sustained such tremendous sacrifices and losses.

The Soviet Government then saw through the perfidy of the imperialist quarters which, conniving at the aggressor, wanted to crush the Soviet Union by means of Hitler's war machine. We understood that by their policy of flirting with Hitler the Western powers pursued only one aim--to spearhead German aggression against the Soviet Union. It was clear to us that German fascism acted as the mailed fist of world reaction which was dreaming of crushing our country--the stronghold of the international revolutionary movement.

The Western powers had a far-reaching scheme -- to destroy the Soviet Union and at the same time to weaken Germany in order to have undivided domination over the world and to dictate their own terms to everyone. This scheme was expressed most cynically by Harry Truman, a former Senator, and later President of the United States of America. He said: "If we see that Germany is winning, we ought to help Russia and if Russia is winning, we ought to help Germany and that way let them kill as many as possible..."

Such a policy, the essence of which was so bluntly set forth by Truman, was carried through by the Western powers. These ideas are still alive in the minds of the aggressive imperialist quarters of the West.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

-3-

1

They are not averse to trying this once again if they find a force they could push against the Soviet Union.

But now there is no such force. The might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp has grown so much that if the Western powers mobilised all their forces in an insane attempt to liquidate the achievements of the peoples of the socialist countries, even then they would have suffered a complete fiasco. (Prolonged applause.)

Even the representatives of the imperialist powers themselves now say that a balance of power between the Western states and the socialist countries has now been established in the world. The understanding of this represents progress on their part. But this progress would be even greater if those who understand the situation this way would actually conduct a policy in keeping with the present balance of power, that is a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

On the eve of World War II, the so-called Western Democracies conducted a double-faced policy and the Soviet Government understood that they did not want to join efforts with the Soviet Union against the fascist countries -- Germany and Italy, that they sought to prod Nazi Germany against our country. Then the Soviet Government had no other recourse but to enter into negotiations with Hitler, although it realized that it was striking a deal with the devil incarnate.

It was the perfidious policy of the ruling circles of Britain and France that impelled us to conclude a non-aggression pact with Germany in August 1939. We could not act otherwise. We had to prevent the establishment of a united anti-Soviet front of the imperialist powers and to give our people a peaceful breathing space.

Later events showed the near-sightedness of the policy of the Western countries' governments and the soundness of the position of the Soviet Union.

The first blow of Hitler Germany fell upon the Western countries. But they offered such weak resistance that Hitler, after routing them one by one and without exhausting his forces, returned to his main aim--the attack on the Soviet Union. In the war against the Soviet Union the German imperialists pursued not only predatory but also class objectives -- to destroy the first socialist state in the world. They expected to attain their aim in a brief space of time and with little loss of blood. This is precisely how the well-known Barbarossa Plan was drawn up under which the Nazis expected to overrun our country even before the end of autumn of 1941.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

-4-

1

But the calculations of the German militarists were one thing and the reality was quite another thing! Our Armed Forces, the whole Soviet people gave heroic rebuff to the invaders. The war assumed a protracted nature, it became the most bloody of all wars in history. It took the toll of many millions of lives, brought unbelievable sufferings to the peoples. Enormous material values created by the labour of many generations perished in the flames of the war. But the people withstood the trial of this war and routed fascist Germany. Hitler had to shoot himself and other fascist ring-leaders who did not commit suicide were tried.

But many war criminals as for instance Heusinger, Speidel and Woertsch succeeded in escaping punishment. Now far from having any qualms of conscience for their black deeds, they succeeded in getting recognition of their "services" from our former allies and occupy commanding posts in NATO. Apparently, the ruling quarters of the Western powers profited little from the lessons of the past.

Sixteen years have already elapsed since the end of the war, but no peace treaty has been concluded with Germany so far. Every sober-minded man or woman knows that people striving for peace and a war by signing a peace treaty and create all conditions for ending the state war at the earliest possible date. The Western powers do not want to end war by signing a peace treaty which would be the normal thing to do. They strive to preserve the state of war with Germany. What for? For peace? Certainly not. When peaceful settlement is artificially delayed, more than that, when those who propose to conclude a peace treaty are threatened with war, the peoples must treat the situation seriously. They must block the way to those who push matters towards the unleashing of the third world war in which not scores but hundreds of millions of people may die.

Who is interested in the absence of a German peace treaty, what forces are preventing its conclusion?

Certainly not the German people or peoples of Europe who experienced the horrors of two world wars within last few decades. The conclusion of a peace treaty is opposed by those forces in West Germany which think of revenge and are hatching plans for new military gambles. But it is clear to everyone that what matters is not only the Bonn militarists and surviving Hitlerites. The schemes of the revenge-seekers are encouraged and supported by the ruling quarters of the Western powers.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

-5-

1

Having ended the war, the peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition hoped and believed that Germany, which was the initiator of the two world wars, will never again become a hotbed of militarism and aggression.

And what do we have in fact? West Germany has become now an influential member of the aggressive military NATO bloc. Hitler's generals not only command the Bundeswehr, but also hold key posts in NATO troops; they are in command of those French and British soldiers whose fathers had fought and died in battles against nazi invaders. In France and Britain, with the consent of the governments of these countries, units of West German troops are being instructed and trained for new campaigns. Militarists of the Federal Republic of Germany have already got hold of rocket weapons and are insistently demanding atomic weapons for the Bundeswehr.

Recently we have discussed all these questions in detail with the United States President Mr. Kennedy in Vienna.

We explained to him in detail why the conclusion of a German peace treaty can no longer be delayed indefinitely. This treaty must put a seal on the situation which has arisen after the World War II. Essentially we want nothing else. The position of the Soviet Government on this question is known to all the world. It was stated comprehensively in the memorandum which was handed to the United States President and published later on in the press.

I dwelt in detail on the German question in my recent radio and television speech and, I believe, there is no need to expound our proposals again in all detail.

What is the western reaction to our position?

Thursday, June 22, 1961

1

-6-

The proposals of the Soviet Government attracted great interest and evoked broad response in all countries. All people who are interested in strengthening peace recognize the need for solving the question of a peace treaty with Germany, realize that this question is not only ripe but even overripe. They support our proposals which are aimed at a peaceful settlement of the German problem and offer a good basis for this.

At the same time one must say that the ruling circles of the Western powers still oppose the conclusion of a German peace treaty and would like to turn the German question into a touchstone for a test of strength.

Today I should like to warn those who, like Chancellor Adenauer, in reply to peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union, call for "standing firm" or even threaten to "give rebuff."

More than on one occasion we reminded the leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany about the merits of reason. Is it possible, gentlemen, that you have forgotten the inglorious experience of your predecessors and would like to repeat it? You may try and repeat it, of course. But that would be the beginning of your end (Applause). Now times are not what they were twenty years ago. Now, not only German revenge-seekers but all those who would try to support them in a new adventure against us would share the fate of Hitler. (Applause).

These words should not be taken as a threat. It is an appeal to reason. It is high time to understand at last that the Soviet Union is different now, that the world is different and that different is the balance of forces and armaments.

Therefore, Mr. Chancellor, do not try to frighten us with your "firmness". You say, that if we conclude a peace treaty with the GDR, you will stop at nothing. This indicates only the weakness of your positions.

Everybody knows that we do not want war. But if you really threaten us with war, we are not afraid of such a threat. If you do touch off a war, that will be your suicide. (Prolonged applause).

It goes without saying that some unreasonable person may commit suicide. His relations will weep over him but humanity will not suffer from that. But when statesmen invested with high authority are playing with fire, are threatening to plunge their country into the maelstrom of war, they stake not only their own lives but also the destiny of the peoples. By dragging West Germany into an adventure, you are pushing the people of your country to suicide.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

1

-7-

Soviet people do not want war and just for this reason we strive to remove what can cause its outbreak. For the sake of this, at the end of this year, we, together with other peace-loving states, will sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. (Stormy applause).

It is not war, not alliance of some countries against others for the purpose of building up forces for war, that the Soviet Union is offering. We want one thing only - lasting peace. It is to strengthen peace that it is essential to conclude a peace treaty, and thus eliminate the remnants of World War II. This we openly proclaim and want one and all to understand us correctly. The Soviet Union wants to sign a peace treaty with Germany together with our former allies.

Contrary to the noisy ravings of those who would like to keep up international tension, we do not threaten West Berlin at all when we urge the conclusion of a peace treaty. We should like sincerely to come to terms on this question too with those countries with which we had fought together against Hitler Germany and have common commitments with regard to Germany.

We propose a free city status for West Berlin. We have no intention of changing the social and political system in West Berlin. This is the internal matter of its population. Neither the Soviet Union, nor the German Democratic Republic intend to restrict the links between West Berlin and all the countries of the world. In conformity with international law, however, there must be respect for the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic, across whose territory run the communications connecting West Berlin with the outer world.

On the question of West Berlin the governments of the United States, Britain and France adhere to the positions of yesterday. Even western political leaders have to admit this. Mansfield, Democratic majority leader in the United States Senate, declared in his speech of June 14, 1961 that he could not agree with the position of the Kennedy Administration which fails to recognize the enormous changes that have occurred since the war in both parts of Germany and in Europe and which is fraught with the danger of a nuclear war. He stressed that courage is not to stand stubbornly on untenable positions but to seek agreement with other parties concerned on a business-like basis. This is a correct approach and we can only welcome it.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

1

-8-

Senator Mansfield does not deny that with appropriate international guarantees the free city idea is the most suitable in the present conditions. He has suggested that the FRG and the GDR sign such a decision and make their contribution to its realization.

It is true, that Mansfield then loses the sense of reality: he demands that the free city status should be applied not only to West Berlin but also to democratic Berlin which is known to be an integral part of the sovereign German Democratic Republic, its capital. Why further complicate the task of normalizing the situation in West Berlin, difficult as it is?

The Soviet Union proposes that in search for a solution the de facto and de jure situation now obtaining be taken as point of departure. No one demands to break the existing way of life of the West Berlin population, no one is going to intervene in its affairs. But the Soviet Union is not to be expected to agree to infringement of the territorial integrity of the German Democratic Republic, or of her sovereignty.

We propose that such a peace treaty be concluded with Germany as would not infringe the rights and interests of any of the sides, would not give some states an advantage over others. The Soviet Union only proposes to record what has long since taken shape and exists in reality. We propose de jure consolidation of the existing frontiers of Germany.

It is possible that the present frontiers do not please the West German revanchists but they have only themselves to blame. It was not we who began the war for the revision of frontiers. The present frontiers of Germany took shape as a result of the defeat of Nazi Germany, as a result of the defeat of those who had unleashed a predatory war. (Applause). The new frontiers restored historic justice which had been violated by the ancestors of the present-day German militarists. (Applause).

We are told that the peace treaty we are going to conclude with the German Democratic Republic will be a separate treaty. In my radio and television speech I have already said that the United States of America, while signing a peace treaty with Japan, did not take us into consideration though we had been its allies in the war against Japan. Thus it showed that it regarded itself entitled to sign a treaty without us, though our rights, as one of the victorious countries, were irrefutable.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

1

-9-

Now we, in our turn, want to exercise on the German question the same rights which the United States and its friends exercised on the Japanese question. We follow suit, no more. (Applause).

As regards those who try to threaten us with war if we sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic, they will bear the entire responsibility for their actions.

I should like to repeat that all sober-minded people, no matter how embittered they are against communism, against the Soviet Union, must understand that we live now in 1961 and not in 1941. We have all necessary means of defence. And we shall use these means not for attack but only in order to defend our homeland, the peaceful life of the Soviet people, the peoples of all socialist countries, who together with us stand on positions of peace and uphold it against the machinations of the West German revanchists and their patrons. (Prolonged applause).

Comrades, the indomitable might of socialism was fully manifested in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the struggle against Hitler Germany which by the time when it attacked our country had conquered most of European countries.

We have always said that we achieved victory over fascism jointly with our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. The Soviet people duly appreciate the assistance rendered them in the course of the war by the United States of America, Britain, France and other countries. I believe, however, that our former allies themselves understand that the decisive contribution to victory was made by the Soviet people and we in no way belittle their merits and efforts when we recall the selfless heroism of the Soviet people.

All decisive battles of World War II were fought on the eastern front: while the United States of America lost in World War II approximately 300,000 men and Britain approximately 250,000, on our front such losses were sustained in individual battles. There hardly is a single family in our country which did not suffer from the war. Our people lost the lives of many millions of their finest sons and daughters.

Yes, it was a very hard struggle but the Soviet Union stood the test. Not only did it stand the test but emerged from the ordeal of World War II even stronger than it was.

Within a brief space of time the Soviet people repaired all the war damage. Now even our sworn enemies admit that the Soviet Union is one of the strongest powers militarily. Besides, the Soviet Union is not alone now. We live and work within a great community of socialist countries whose population exceeds one billion.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

1

-10-

Unleashing World War II the imperialists hoped to bury socialism. But actually it was fascism of Hitler and Mussolini that was buried under the war ruins, while socialism has become even more firmly rooted in the world. (Prolonged applause). We, Communists, believe in the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism and Leninism in the name of which the Soviet people fought during the years of World War II sparing no efforts and life itself. And it is because we believe in our ideas that we now as before stand for peace and international friendship, and fight for general disarmament. (Applause).

As far back as 1922, on Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's instructions, the Soviet delegation came out with a disarmament proposal at the Genoa conference. In 1927 the Soviet Union submitted its disarmament proposals to the League of Nations. After World War II the Soviet Union has been pressing for the solution of the disarmament problem with even greater persistence. In 1959 on behalf of the Soviet Government, I submitted to the United Nations a full-scale plan for universal and complete disarmament under strict international control. We firmly stand by this position because we sincerely want disarmament which is essential for ensuring peace to all people.

In our plea for disarmament, for peace and security of peoples, for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, we proceed from the idea that the government and social system of any country is the internal matter of each people and that no one may impose some particular social order upon it.

The monopoly capital bosses who determine the policy of the Western powers, naturally have a conception of state and socio-political system which is diametrically opposite to ours. They want to perpetuate the capitalist system at all costs, to preserve the system existing in their countries under which the strong plunders the weak, the rich exploits the poor and appropriates the fruit of his labour. The socialist countries are developing on a different foundation. In socialist society all people are really equal because we have no capitalists and no proletarians; each member of the society discharges his definite social function, working for the good of the whole people and therefore for his own good. The higher production rises, the richer becomes our country, the richer becomes our entire society and every member of this society enjoys the benefits of social labour. In the socialist society all are equal and this equality in our country is real and not formal, as is the case in the so-called "free world", where the strong is free to plunder and oppress the weak.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

- 15 -

Such are the opposing conceptions of the two worlds--the capitalist world and the socialist world. There will never be a reconciliation between them and it is our firm conviction that the socialist conception, as the most progressive one, will prevail over the capitalist conception. But we stress again and again: the social system is the business of the people of each country and this question must be decided by the people itself without external interference.

The Soviet Government is doing everything in its power to ensure peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to see to it that they should not only coexist without war, but also closely cooperate maintaining trade, businesslike trade, cultural, scientific and other contacts.

It is to ensure lasting peace that we wage the struggle for disarmament. Although the eastern powers, the United States in the first place, stubbornly reject disarmament under some pretexts or other, we shall insist on our proposals again and again, will strive persistently to make all people understand the need for solving the disarmament problem, because this is in the interests of the peoples.

The ruling circles of capitalist countries lack the courage to say openly that they are against disarmament. They pretend that they are ready to negotiate, express readiness to sit endlessly on various committees and sub-committees. The endless sessions on disarmament that were held in the sixteen years since the end of World War II have not pushed this matter a single step forward.

Representatives of countries of monopoly capital go to disarmament talks with the sole purpose to mislead their peoples, to lure them with hope for agreement, but in reality to sabotage disarmament, to continue the feverish arms race. And they would like to do this so cunningly as to lay the blame for the sabotaging of agreement upon the socialist countries. For this purpose "diplomatic" and propaganda are used at work spreading the fabrication that we propose disarmament without control and thus prevent agreement on disarmament.

We have proposed this prohibition. We have declared in the United Nations: Gentlemen, if you want agreement not in words but in deeds, accept our proposals for universal disarmament, and then we shall accept any of your proposals on control.

The enemies of disarmament have nothing to say to that. They have only one path open to them: to mislead the peoples and to repeat endlessly the fable that we stand for disarmament without control. But, as the saying goes, like have short legs and one cannot get far on them!

Thursday, June 22, 1961

- 12 -

1

In conditions when the governments of the Western powers stubbornly sabotage disarmament, the solution of this vital problem entirely depends upon the peoples. All peoples must realize the earnestness of the present situation and bring pressure to bear on those governments which obstruct the solution of the disarmament problem--the most important problem of our time.

The working people, intellectuals, all people who want peace, can and must compel the governments of capitalist countries to accept disarmament. If this is not done, the imperialist circles may bring the peoples to a war and then it will be too late to look for culprits. Modern war has its own inexorable law--mass extermination of people, destruction of all material values.

I speak about this in all seriousness to make plain to all the importance of active struggle for disarmament, on the outcome of which the future of mankind will depend in many respects. As to the Soviet Union, the people of all countries may rest assured that it will not be found wanting. We are ready to sign even tomorrow an agreement on universal and complete disarmament with any, most strict international control. (Applause).

But we shall not accept control without disarmament, because such control would in effect be espionage. In this connection I should like to say a few words on the question of a nuclear weapons test-ban. At the Geneva talks, the Western powers have taken a position which does not make it possible to reach agreement to end these tests.

In its recent memorandum the Soviet Government has proposed an interdependent solution of the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests and of universal and complete disarmament. The other day the United States Government has sent us a memorandum rejecting our proposal. We shall reply to the White House memorandum. But already now I am in a position to say that we firmly stand by the views we have stated.

For close to three years already the Soviet Union has been making no nuclear weapon tests, although we have no treaty with the Western powers on this matter. We can continue abstaining from nuclear tests and offer to the Western powers to reach agreement on the disarmament problem as a whole and on its component parts, including the question of nuclear weapons tests.

Some American leaders urge the United States Government to resume nuclear weapon tests if the Soviet Union does not accept the Western powers' demands.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

- 13 -

What can be said about such threats? They will frighten no one but merely expose the unreasonableness of those who resort to them. We must warn these gentlemen: No sooner the United States resumes nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union will start testing its nuclear weapons. Quite a few devices which need practical testing have been developed in the Soviet Union. This testing, of course, will increase the fighting power of our armed forces and enable us to develop even better atomic and nuclear bombs and to improve the technology of their manufacture. If in reply to the resumption of nuclear tests by the Western powers we did not start testing our weapons we would damage the defence potential of our country and of the entire socialist community.

Thus, the entire responsibility for the resumption of nuclear weapon tests will rest with the governments of the Western powers.

The Soviet Union is persistently pursuing a policy of peace, of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, a policy of non-interference of some states into internal affairs of other states. In negotiations with its partners, the Soviet Union is pressing for concluding an agreement of general and complete disarmament under strictest control, an agreement banning nuclear weapons.

Steadily pursuing our peaceloving foreign policy, we have always maintained that questions of the social and political system of states, questions of class struggle and of changing the system within some country is the business of the people of each state.

The Soviet foreign policy has earned recognition and trust of the peoples and we are proud of this. The Soviet Union, the countries of socialism are making tremendous efforts to preserve world peace, are seeking peaceful settlement of disputable and unsolved questions in international relations.

The Soviet Union, possessing tremendous economic and military might, has never used and will not use its strength for aggressive purposes. On the contrary, it directs all its efforts towards ensuring peace.

Comrades, I am proud of the high award bestowed upon me--the Lenin Prize for the Promotion of Peace among the Peoples.
(Stormy applause.)

Thursday, June 22, 1961

- 14 -

1

I have already said that I regard this prize not only as the recognition of my personal efforts as the Head of the Government of the Soviet Union but also as recognition of the efforts of all peoples of our country in their persistent struggle for the strengthening of peace. (Stormy applause.)

It is often said in our press that Khrushchov is a peace champion, that he will ensure world peace and so on. This is flattering, of course. But to pin hopes on one country, on one person even if he stands at the head of the government of such a country as the Soviet Union, and to expect that they alone can ensure peace while others will be inactive, means to do a service not to peace, but to the forces of aggression, the forces of war.

Life shows that to win world peace it is not enough to rely on the efforts of some single country. It is not enough to find "heroes" of some sort and rely on them to ensure peace. In order to ensure enduring peace on Earth it is essential for the peoples of our entire planet to make an all-out effort to strengthen peace. The peoples and the peoples alone can force the governments which resist disarmament, which build up stocks of arms in order to unleash war, to desist from such a dangerous and unreasonable policy.

Peace can be ensured only when the peoples of each country will not rely on other countries but will launch within their own country an irreconcilable struggle against the forces which stand for war, will make an all-out effort to ensure peace. (Applause.)

All the peoples want peace, peaceful coexistence. Only a handful of imperialists, representatives of monopoly capital, a handful of aggressive revenge-seekers in West Germany are of different opinion. But the trouble is that representatives of these circles hold commanding heights in the Western countries, occupy key posts in governments and determine the policy of the Western countries.

That is why no people that really wants the terrible conflagration of the most devastating war never to break out on earth can stay aloof from the common struggle for peace. The peoples should realize that only they can and must compel their governments to renounce the dangerous policy aimed at fanning up war passion and the arms race, can and must render harmless those people who conduct a policy of building up aggressive forces, the policy of preparing war.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

-15-

1

The Soviet Government, our people must closely follow the trends in the international situation. It is well-known that the Soviet Union went to great effort to achieve a relaxation of international tension. Our Government has submitted a proposal on universal and complete disarmament which has found enthusiastic response and support in all countries of the world. We have dismantled all our military bases abroad. The Soviet Union has repeatedly cut its armed forces on a unilateral basis.

However, the Western powers with which we are negotiating disarmament have not reciprocated this, have not adopted the path of reducing their armed forces. Far from that, the United States this year is increasing appropriations for armaments by close to two and a half billion dollars over the last year. At present in the United States they are discussing the question of increasing the numerical strength of the armed forces. They are busy there establishing so-called guerrilla detachments which are to be dispatched to other countries to suppress liberation movements, to fight against governments and state systems which do not suit the imperialist Western circles. These detachments are being trained for murder, sabotage, subversion.

Chancellor Adenauer is demanding nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr. It goes without saying that it is not for play that West German militarists want to have nuclear weapons, but for revanchist adventures they are planning against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and other states.

Naturally, such measures of the Western powers are not designed to improve the international climate, to reach agreement on disarmament, but to aggravate relations between states, to whip up the cold war. We must take a sober view of the situation, be vigilant, so that the enemies of socialism, the aggressive militaristic circles should not catch us unawares.

We must make every effort to strengthen still more the might of our homeland, to raise still higher our economy, science and technology, to raise the living and cultural standards of the people.

Now, as before, we must be tireless in our concern for the armed forces of our country which stand guard over the gains of the October Revolution, the gains of socialism. Our armed forces must always be ready to ensure dependably the security of the Soviet Union, must have all that is needed to smash immediately any enemy who will dare to encroach on the freedom of our Homeland. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Thursday, June 22, 1961

-16-

1

May those who harbour aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries know what their fate will be if they touch off a war and attack. (Stormy applause).

The Soviet Government is doing everything in its power to end the arms race, to relieve the people of the grave burden of war expenditures. Unfortunately, to our appeal to compete in the production of material and spiritual values, the imperialist powers respond by increasing military appropriations, by increasing the numerical strength of their armed forces. This might make it imperative for the Soviet Union to likewise increase appropriations for armaments, to strengthen and improve our defences, and, if need be, to increase also the numerical strength of our armed forces, so as to ensure peace and peaceful coexistence relying on our might. (Stormy applause).

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party and the Soviet Government to greet our valiant armed forces which stand guard over the constructive labour of the Soviet people. (Prolonged applause). We warmly greet army and navy men, sergeants and petty officers, officers, generals and admirals and wish them great success in their noble military duty. (Prolonged applause).

The strengthening of the defences of the Soviet Union depends on the perfection of all services of our armed forces--infantry and artillery, engineering and communications troops, armoured units and the navy, the air and rocket forces.

In our time exceptionally great is the responsibility of the rocket forces, especially of units which service ballistic rockets of various ranges, from tactical to intercontinental. Their combat readiness and training must be of the highest level because very much depends on rocket forces.

It is their crushing power that is the prime deterrent that keeps any potential aggressor from attacking us and our allies. Their capability of striking in retaliation is the force which will inexorably punish the aggressor, if nevertheless he dares to commit an act of madness and touches off a new war. (Prolonged applause.)

Today on the twentieth anniversary of the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union we think of those who gave up their lives for the freedom and independence of the great Soviet Homeland. Never will be erased from the memory of the people the great exploit of the glorious soldiers of the Soviet Army, of navy men, of valiant partisans, men and women, who died the death of the brave in battles against fascist invaders.

Thursday, June 22, 1961

- 17 -

Forever shall we remember the millions of youthful Soviet people who perished in this terrible war. There is no family in our country which did not lose a husband or son, a brother or father, a daughter or sister.

Comrades, I ask you to stand in memory of those who fell in battle against the fascist invaders, for the freedom and independence of our Homeland. (All rise.)

Tremendous were the sacrifices made by our people in defending the freedom and independence of our Homeland. These were sacrifices in the name of a great noble cause. And now, twenty years after the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, sixteen years after it had ended, our country has reached unparalleled heights in the development of her economy, culture, science, technology, and we are truly marching onward to new victories.

We are proud that the Soviet people led by the Communist Party, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism was the first to accomplish a socialist revolution and achieve in a few days in the history of humanity. The great founders of scientific communism blazed the first paths to a better life. And now these paths have turned into the main road of all humanity, along which the peoples of many countries are advancing victoriously. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet people, having built socialism, are confidently marching along the road of building communism. The Party program of our Party approved the other day by a plenary meeting of the Party's Central Committee, and which will be published for universal discussion, outlines a broad front for the comprehensive upbuilding of communism, for the realization of the socialist dream of all peoples. It has been our great fortune to participate in this lofty cause. (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the Soviet people, the victor peoples! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the Soviet Union! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer and inspirer of all our victories! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live world peace! (Stormy, prolonged applause, all rise.) Cheers in support of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, voice of Moscow.

(All papers, in full.)

Tuesday, July 11, 1961

1

JOINT SOVIET-KOREAN COMMUNIQUE

A party and government delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, headed by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour and Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the K.P.D.R., Comrade Kim Il Sung, stayed in the Soviet Union, on a visit of friendship, between June 29 and July 10, 1961, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the party and government delegation of the K.P.D.R. visited Moscow, Kiev and Irkutsk and paid visits to a number of industrial establishments, collective farms, cultural and educational institutions, and the Bratsk Hydropower Project. Everywhere the envoys of the fraternal Korean people were given a warm, cordial welcome by the working people of the Soviet Union which testified to the heartfelt sentiments of friendship and the great sympathy which the Soviet people have for the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Korean people and its leaders.

During the stay of the party and government delegation of the K.P.D.R. in Moscow talks were held between the party and government leaders of the two countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. N.S. Khrushchov, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. F.K.Kozlov, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. A.N.Kosygin, and also the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. V.N.Novikov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. A.A.Gromyko, Marshal of the Soviet Union M.V.Zakharov, the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. V.V.Kuznetsov, the Chief of a Department at the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. Y.V.Andropov, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. to the K.P.D.R. A.M.Puzanov, Member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the U.S.S.R. I.I.Tugarinov.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour and Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the K.P.D.R. Kim Il Sung, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour Kim Chan Man, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the K.P.D.R. and Minister of National Defence Kim Kwan Heb, Alternate Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Cabinet of

Ministers of the K.P.D.R. and Chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee Li Den Ok, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the K.P.D.R. Pak Sen Chen, and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the K.P.D.R. to the U.S.S.R. Li Son Un.

In the course of the talks, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and unanimity, the two sides had a comprehensive and frank exchange of opinions on questions of the strengthening and further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and also on topical international problems of interest to both sides. The talks confirmed anew the identity of views on all the questions discussed and the inviolability of the alliance between the U.S.S.R. and the Korean People's Democratic Republic which is founded on the immutable principles of socialist internationalism, mutual assistance and equality.

Both sides reaffirmed their unanimous striving toward the further extension of the successfully developing comprehensive contacts and close cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the K.P.D.R. which fully accord with the vital interests of the peoples of both countries and contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the Far East.

The sides informed each other of the measures taken by them toward the continuous development of the national economy, toward raising the material standards of the working people, toward the scientific and cultural progress of both countries.

The Korean side noted the tremendous achievements scored by the Soviet people in the all-out building of communism under the tested leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., which is the decisive stage in the realization of the history-making task of building in the U.S.S.R. the material and technical basis of communism, is being successfully fulfilled.

The industry and agriculture of the U.S.S.R. are on a new upswing, and the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people are improving steadily. The great achievements of Soviet science and technology, which found a vivid expression in the flight of a Soviet man into space, have opened up a new era of the conquest of space and demonstrated the inexhaustible vital force of the socialist system. The Soviet people have rallied closely around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee and now display even greater labour enthusiasm and creative activity in advancing toward the 22nd Congress of the Party. The successful building of communism in the U.S.S.R. further strengthens the might of the socialist camp and inspires the peoples of all countries to struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

Tuesday, July 11, 1961

-3-

1

The Soviet side noted that the working class, the labouring peasantry and the intelligentsia of the K.P.D.R., led by the Korean Party of Labour which is consistently implementing the Leninist principles of the socialist management of economy, have in a short time scored outstanding successes, converting their country into an independent industrial-agrarian socialist state which is growing stronger all the time.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic rapidly and completely rehabilitated the national economy ravaged by imperialist interventionists and then far surpassed the prewar level of industrial and agricultural production. Great successes have been scored in the fields of public education, culture, the arts and public health. Free seven-year schooling and free medical services for the population have been introduced in towns and villages throughout the country.

As a result of the completion of socialist reforms, the socialist relations of production, opening up unlimited prospects for the development of productive forces in the country, have won completely in all branches of the national economy of the K.P.D.R. The working class of the K.P.D.R. has grown considerably, national cadres of specialists have been prepared and a new socialist intelligentsia has been reared.

The high rates of economic and cultural development typical of the K.P.D.R. speak of the undeniable superiority of the socialist system established in North Korea and the correctness of the policy of the Korean Party of Labour. They have become possible thanks to the dedicated labour of the Korean people and the utmost possible international mutual assistance of the socialist countries.

In the course of meetings and conversations, opinions were exchanged on questions of the further extension of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The two sides considered the progress in the fulfilment of the long-term agreement on reciprocal commodity deliveries and the agreement on Soviet technical assistance in 1961-1967 for the further development of the national economy of the K.P.D.R., signed at the end of last year. They expressed complete satisfaction with progress in the fulfilment of the concluded agreements. The sides also reached agreement on further steps toward the strengthening of close economic ties between the two states.

As a result of the discussion of questions concerning economic and technical cooperation, an agreement was signed

between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of the K.P.D.R. on Soviet technical assistance for the further development of the national economy of the K.P.D.R. Under this agreement the Soviet Union will render additional economic and technical assistance to the K.P.D.R. in the development of the metallurgical and mining industries. The Soviet side agreed to speed up the deliveries of equipment for the thermal power stations which are being built with Soviet technical assistance, and also to help in the construction of a television centre.

In response to a request of the Government of the K.P.D.R., the Government of the U.S.S.R. extended to the Korean People's Democratic Republic a long-term credit, on favourable terms, to cover the expenditures of Soviet organizations in the provision of the technical assistance envisaged in the aforesaid agreement.

An agreement was also signed on the additional deliveries of certain commodities to the K.P.D.R. from the U.S.S.R. in 1962-1965 for the development of the chemical industry of the K.P.D.R.

While the K.P.D.R. is on a sharp upswing, while her economy and culture are flourishing and democracy is developing in South Korea where an antipopular regime has been established as a result of American occupation there are economic dislocation, poverty of the masses, which have no rights, and a rule of military and police terror. The recent events in South Korea were especially convincing evidence that in its efforts to suppress the indignation of the people of South Korea, its striving for freedom and national welfare, the forces of reaction have taken to the road of open military-fascist dictatorship which leads to an aggravation of tension in Korea and raises additional obstacles to the country's reunification along peaceful democratic lines.

The Soviet people sympathize deeply with the Korean people in the tragedy of the division of their country and the occupation of her southern part by foreign troops. The Soviet Union has unswervingly advocated the earliest possible restoration of Korea's national unity in accordance with the will and the interests of the Korean people.

The Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic hold that the peaceful reunification of Korea is above all a matter for the Korean people itself, and that solution of general Korean problems is only possible through negotiations between representatives of North and South Korea.

The Soviet Side attaches great importance to the proposal of the Government of the K.P.D.R. for the establishment of a confederation of North and South Korea. In conditions where the South Korean authorities do not agree to the holding of democratic all-Korean elections without foreign interference, realization of the idea of a confederation provides the shortest and most reliable way to the reunification of the country. Realization of this task is also served by such steps of the Government of the K.P.D.R. as its proposals for trade between the North and the South, the organization of economic and cultural cooperation, and the reduction of armed forces in both parts of the country.

The Soviet side welcomes the continuous efforts of the Government of the K.P.D.R. towards the strengthening of peace in Korea and rapprochement between the North and the South in the interests of the earliest restoration of the national unity of the Korean people. The peaceful policy of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, along with her economic and other successes, strengthens the international authority of the K.P.D.R. and wins her the sympathy of the peaceloving states.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Korean people's just demands for the withdrawal of American troops from the territory of South Korea. The occupation of South Korea by American imperialists is today the main obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The refusal of the U.S. to clear the Korean soil of its troops and military bases, its opposition to agreement between the North and the South, and the continuous activities of American military towards the further strengthening of their military bases and the introduction of mass destruction weapons there, in violation of the armistice agreement -- all this shows that the American imperialists and their placemen have not abandoned their intentions of extending the colonial rule to the whole of the Korean Peninsula. They ought to know that such plans are doomed to failure. The fraternal solidarity of the Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R., the joint forces of the socialist camp reliably safeguard the Korean People's Democratic Republic, as indeed any other socialist Country, against encroachment on the part of imperialist aggressors. The Korean People's Democratic Republic is developing and gaining in strength within the fraternal community of socialist nations, embodying the hopes of the Korean people for the realization of its legitimate national aspirations.

For the further development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries, for supporting and consolidating peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world, the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic have concluded a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. This treaty conforms not only to the vital interests of the two states, unswervingly following a policy of peace and friendship among nations, but also to the interests of all peaceloving states, the interests of the relaxation of international tension.

The Government of the K.P.D.R. solemnly declared that in signing the aforesaid Treaty it proceeded from the assumption

that upon the country's reunification along peaceful democratic lines, the whole of Korea would be free of commitments assumed by either side under the military and political treaties and agreements concluded prior to her reunification. And the military and political treaties concluded by South Korea with the United States should, naturally, become invalid too.

x x x

In exchanging opinions on questions of the obtaining international situation, both sides noted that the world socialist system is now on a steep upswing. The national economy of the socialist countries is developing rapidly.

The Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R., like all the other socialist states, are fighting consistently to avert the threat of a new war and to ensure the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Comrade N.S.Khrushchov informed the Korean side of his meeting with the President of the United States J.Kennedy. The Korean side expressed complete support for the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union designed to strengthen peace and relax international tensions, and declared that the K.P.D.R. welcomed and approved the Soviet Union's position on the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the solution on this basis of the question of West Berlin, and also on the other questions discussed during the Vienna Meeting of N.S.Khrushchov and J.Kennedy.

Both sides stressed the need for further efforts towards the solution of ripe international problems and above all the problems of general and complete disarmament and the termination of the intrigues of the imperialist powers against the sovereignty and independence of the freedomloving states.

Both sides reaffirm that struggle against colonialism in all its forms and every support to the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples are one of the main principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. They denounce the intervention of the imperialist powers in the Congo, covered by the United Nations flag, and the colonialist wars in Algeria, Angola and other countries which still have not freed themselves of colonial slavery.

Tuesday, July 11, 1961

1

- 7 -

Both sides declare their solidarity with the heroic Cuban people upholding the sacred and just cause of freedom and national independence.

A serious threat to peace is posed by the activities of the military and political bloc of SEATO, built up by the efforts of American imperialists and serving as a tool of imperialist aggression in South East Asia. The armed interference of the U.S. and other SEATO countries in the internal affairs of Laos brought about a dangerous aggravation of the situation in the area. Both sides consider that this interference must be stopped completely so that Laos could develop freely as an independent state in accordance with its proclaimed program of peace, neutrality and national unity.

The Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic strongly denounce the U.S. ruler's hostile policy toward the great socialist power in Asia--the People's Republic of China. The efforts of the U.S. ruling circles to prejudice the sovereignty and legitimate rights of People's China, the American aggression against the ancient Chinese territory of the island of Taiwan and the off-shore islands are an open challenge to the cause of peace and one of the main sources of dangerous tension in the Far East. Such attempts are inevitably doomed to failure. The Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R. fully and completely support the demand of the P.R.C. that the U.S. should abandon this aggressive policy fraught with grave consequences for peace.

The Soviet Union and the K.P.D.R. cannot remain indifferent to the fact of the occupation of Japan by American troops, or to the military collusion between the ruling circles of the U.S. and Japan spearheaded against neighbouring states. Both sides consider that the aggressive American-Japanese treaty concluded in 1960 was a step toward further aggravating the situation in the Far East. The security of Japan herself, as well as the interests of peace in the Far East, imperiously demand that Japan break the bonds of foreign occupation and take to the road of liquidating foreign military bases on her territory, the road of genuine national independence and a peaceful foreign policy.

x x x

During the stay of the Party and Government Delegation of the K.P.D.R. in Moscow, opinions were exchanged on questions of the activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Korean Party of Labour, the relations between them, and also on questions of the international communist movement. The talks revealed a complete identity of views of the leaders of the C.P.S.U. and the K.P.L. on all the questions discussed.

Tuesday, July 11, 1961

- 8 -

1

Both sides note with great satisfaction that as a result of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1960 the fraternal parties and the entire socialist camp rallied even closer under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the solidarity of the international workers' movement strengthened.

The Korean Party of Labour has always held that the C.P.S.U. is the universally recognized vanguard of the world communist movement and that the rich experience amassed by the C.P.S.U. in accomplishing the socialist revolution, in the building of socialism and communism is an example to it.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Korean Party of Labour consider it their prime task to work resolutely for the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist camp, for the militant unity of the international communist movement on the immutable foundation of Marxism-Leninism, and constantly to educate the working people of their countries in the spirit of international solidarity. They will remain intolerant, in the Leninist way, of any and all manifestations of revisionism, dogmatism, sectarianism, backsliding from the principles of socialist internationalism.

The representatives of both Parties note with satisfaction that the fraternal cooperation between the two Parties has been further strengthened and extended, that mutual information and exchanges of opinion on questions of interest to both Parties are being effected.

The talks have shown that the C.P.S.U. and the K.P.L. are resolved to continue to strengthen and extend the friendly ties existing between them.

Both sides express their conviction that the visit of the Party and Government Delegation of the K.P.D.R. will serve further to deepen the friendly fraternal ties and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the great and mighty family of the socialist states, to strengthen universal peace.

N.S. Khrushchov,
First Secretary of the
C.C. C.P.S.U., Chairman
of the Council of
Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Kim Il Sung,
Chairman of the C.C. K.P.L.,
Chairman of the Cabinet of
Ministers of the K.P.D.R.

(Pravda, Izvestia. In full.)

Tuesday, July 11, 1961

2

DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, PRESIDENT AND HEAD OF THE
REPUBLIC OF GHANA, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Ghana, outstanding statesman and public figure, arrived in Moscow on July 10, at the invitation of N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, as the official guest of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

The Vnukovo airport was festively decorated. A streamer on the facade of the airport building read--"Welcome President Kwame Nkrumah!"; there were portraits of Kwame Nkrumah, N.S. Khrushchov and L.I. Brezhnev; and on the masts fluttered the state flags of the African and Soviet states.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was met at the airport by N.S. Khrushchov, L.I. Brezhnev, A.I. Mikoyan, Y.A. Furtseva, Vice Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers V.N. Novikov, and other officials.

At the airport Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and L.I. Brezhnev exchanged speeches.

Speech by L.I. Brezhnev

Highly esteemed Mr. President,

Dear guests from friendly Ghana,

Comrades,

Allow me, on behalf of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, the Soviet people and on my own behalf to heartily welcome, you, Mr. President and those accompanying you, to the capital of the Soviet Union, Moscow.

We are very happy that one of the leaders of new Africa, President of the independent Republic of Ghana, our esteemed friend Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and his colleagues, have come to our country.

We welcome you as representatives of the freedom-loving African country with which firm friendship and close cooperation are successfully developing, as representatives of a people actively fighting for the complete eradication of colonialism, for the consolidation of peace and friendship among all the peoples.

Tuesday, July 11, 1961 - 2 -

... We know quite well that China is a country greatly interested in the preservation of universal peace and that its leaders are fully determined to contribute to this great cause.

The Soviet people follow with deep sympathy the construction of a new life in Ghana and rejoice in the achievement your Republic has scored. The example of Ghana vividly shows that tremendous successes can be achieved by a people who have taken to the path of independent development.

I vividly recall my recent visit to your sunny country and the warm, manifestation of friendship shown by the people of Ukraine toward the Soviet Union, toward our people, the government of our country and its head Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. I do not doubt, dear friends, that you too will be warmly received by the Soviet people.

This is your first visit to this country, Dr. Eisenhower, and it is our dearest wish that you and your party see the life of the Soviet people, the beautiful construction that is going on everywhere in our cities and villages, in the North, South, East and West of Soviet country.

You will find in the Soviet country sincere and true friends of the independence, Roudomovitz, Mann, and you will see for yourselves the friendly feelings our people entertain towards the people of Africa.

permit me to express the hope that some time of the U.S.S.R. will be interesting and full of impressions, that your stay will be pleasant and useful.

As, on our part, are aware like the basis of the distinguished people from Ghana will help to further strengthen Soviet-Ghanaian friendship.

2. Admission of Facts
 3. Admission of Facts

Specimen by E. K. M. L. 107-108

Don: Thanks from the Soviet Union!

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the very kind words you have just said and for the wonderful reception accorded me on my first visit to the Soviet Union.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here, to have brought you and all the people of the Soviet Union here, fraternal friends of the people of the Republic of China.

Tuesday, July 11, 1961

- 3 -

2

I also wish to thank you and the Soviet people for the invitation to visit your great country. I impatiently awaited my trip here and the chance of resuming our friendly meetings, of meeting the people of the Soviet Union for the first time, and also of seeing with my own eyes the great achievements of the Soviet people of which we have heard so much and which are the glorious result of the Communist revolution and reconstruction.

It was a great pleasure for the government and people of Ghana to receive Mr. Brezhnev, President of the Soviet Union, in Ghana where he stayed several days. We preserve fine reminiscences of his visit.

I also recall with pleasure my meeting with Mr. Khrushchov in New York and the most heartfelt and friendly talks we had.

I fervently hope that my visit will not only consolidate still further the cordial relations established between our two countries, but also substantially strengthen our resolve to rout imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in Africa and will facilitate the further difficult, but victorious advance of the African peoples toward their goal, namely, to complete political and economic liberation and African unity, i.e., political and economic unification of the African continent.

I am confident that my visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly lead to the establishment of better understanding and consolidation of friendship between the people of Ghana and the people of the Soviet Union.

I thank you once again for your warm reception.

X X X

The speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and Kwame Nkrumah were listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The distinguished guest, together with N.S. Khrushchov and L.I. Brezhnev drove off in an open car to the city...

Tens of thousands of Muscovites filled the streets and squares to greet the President and head of the government of the Republic of Ghana. As the motorcade proceeded along Lenin Prospekt cries rang out in honour of Soviet-Ghanaian friendship, the distinguished guest, and the Soviet leaders.

(Pravda. Speeches in full.)

ENCLOSURES (2) TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

One photostat of let dtd 11/10/61 addressed "Dear Elizabeth"
One photostat of 1-page issue undated and in open code

RE: SOLO

IS-C

Bufile 100-428091

CGfile 134-46, Sub B

Transmitted via CGairtel to Bureau 11/27/61.

Dear James,

Nothing new - In 3 days I should have schedule
in any case. I think by the end of the week 12-18 I should be
on the way to other places. Do not deliver this in person and
some one with it as soon as you are able. With all my
Best

John

P.S. Health about the same

P.P.S.

1. Ask Broad for list of people he thinks will travel
for next etc. next year. 2) Reg. See 5th the thing will be open
for our northern friends or anyone else. None of my friends want
to stay. By the way if he want Birch Brothers to go next year let
him. Salmon is out of town.

Dear Elizabeth

Nov-10, 1961

You were right, as soon as you left, the "Winnie" situation was "thrown" at me. Winnie called and said he wants Edna and the kids to leave "to-day" without delay. He also wanted all his plans "concretized" in detail - when does he go to Prague, Budapest, a tour of the USSR and to the other capitalist countries etc. etc.

When these questions were raised with our friends they almost keeled over and they threw a "curve". Who will take him to the countries indicated and back to the U.S.? As to the wife leaving "immediately" how can we mix into their domestic affairs and who can say that he will not change his mind to "mommy"?

Well, I just got back from a visit to Winnie and confirmed that he wants his family to leave as soon as possible but "no one is to raise the domestic aspect of the problem with our friends". I talked to Edna out there and in town (she came in) she says the tension is impossible and that she should leave by the 17th etc. etc. So - you will probably hear from her before you get this note.

But - another question is still to be answered by us, who will come over (in about 6-8 weeks) to travel with Winnie. I asked him to name some one. He came forward with one name John Gray who is working at the prompt press. This is still true for this, but I thought I would let you know as that you who understands can give me a lift. Talk to the people about John Gray. I understand he is working at the Prompt Press. We cannot make promises about pay or jobs or "a visit to heaven for free" as compensation for time or job. So that's that. In the meantime something is being organized for Edna and the kids such as excursions, theater, shopping and other things.

I keep on wondering if you got home O.K. I am alone for a change - the big fellow went to a farm and then to some other cities for 7-8 days, he wants to get back home

fact. It started to snow to-day and the weather
limits air travel this also makes it necessary to limit
travel distances because train transportation takes
more time. Our friend V.S. is around lobbying with
other nationalities he is being called 'a pest' even by the
Irish and by Tim & others. He is in no hurry to travel.

I hope I'll see you one of these days soon but
am still without dates. If there is anything new on
travel back for our big fellow, let us know if
you can before the 15th.

So that's it for now - I am sure the things I
burden you with will be taken up with ease.

With All my Best and Love
///

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 4

Page 5 ~ Duplicate

Page 6 ~ Duplicate

Page 7 ~ Duplicate

Page 8 ~ Duplicate